SECOND BATTALION

SEMPER FIDELIS

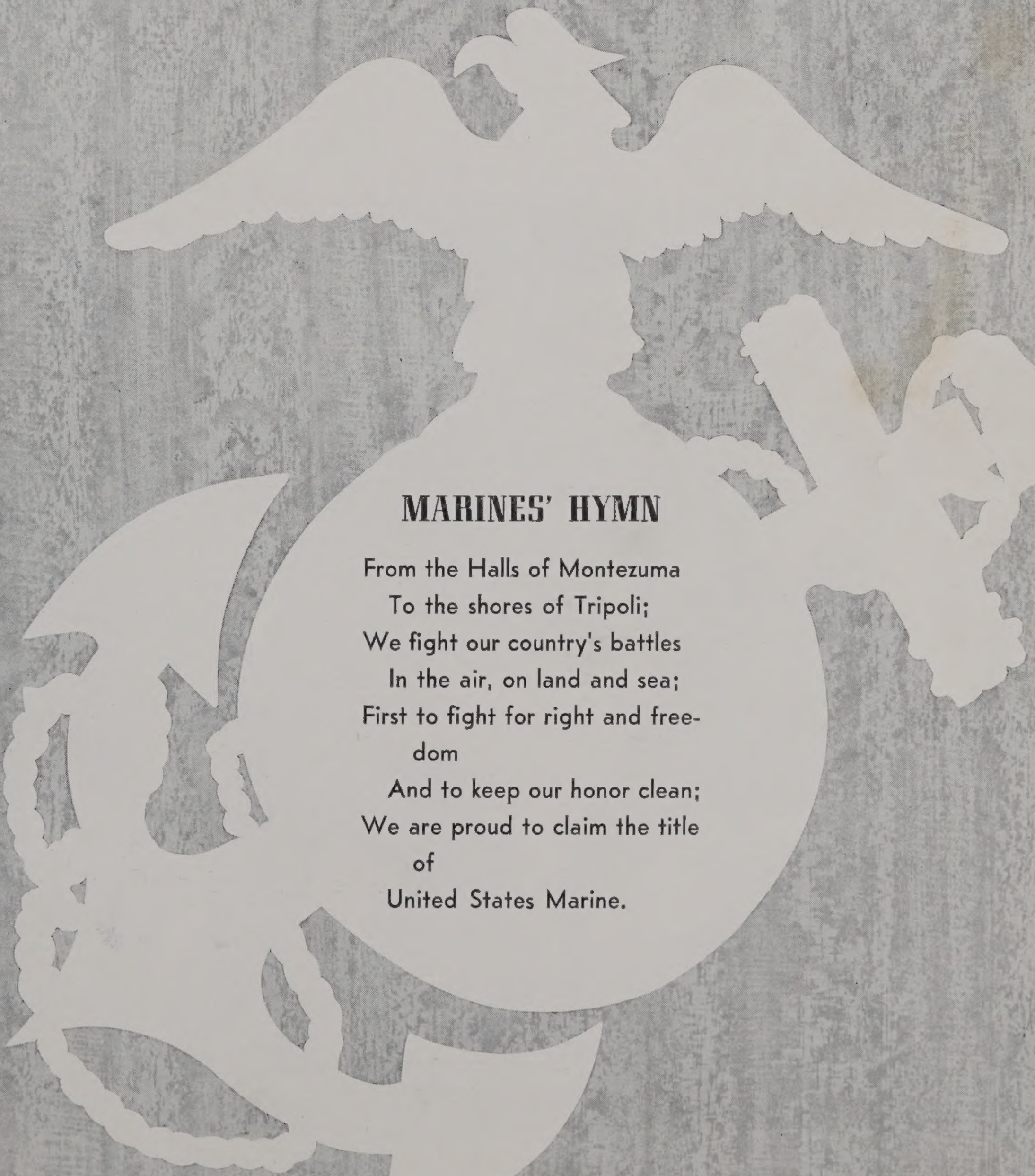
Paris Island, S.C.

MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT

1950

Published by
Army and Navy Publishing Company
234 Main Street (A Private Business Enterprise) Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Marine Recruit Depot
Parris Island, S. C.



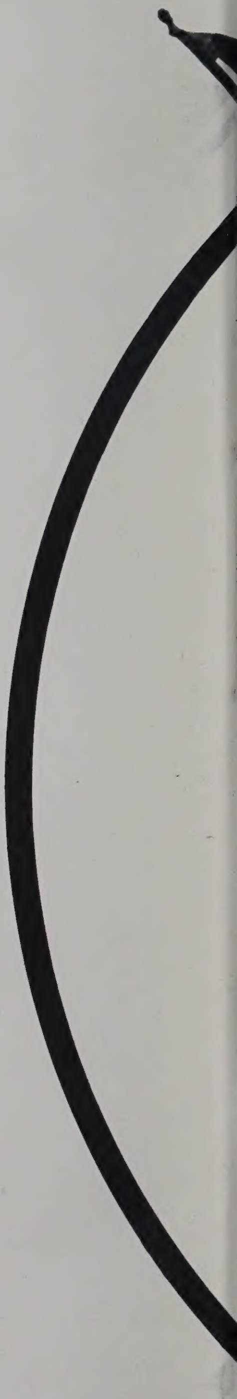
MARINES' HYMN

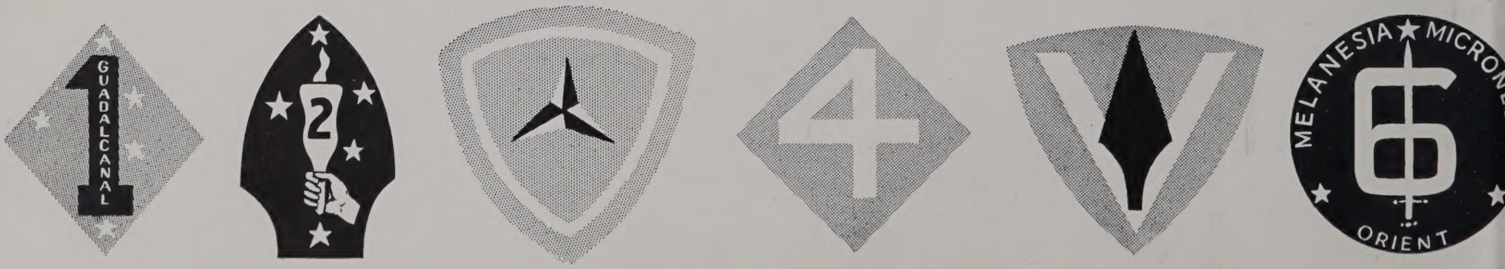
From the Halls of Montezuma
To the shores of Tripoli;
We fight our country's battles
In the air, on land and sea;
First to fight for right and freedom
And to keep our honor clean;
We are proud to claim the title of
United States Marine.

UNITED STATES

Always

Faithful




1
GUADALCANAL
2
4
MELANESIA ★ MICRON
6
ORIENT

MARINE CORPS

A P From Wide World

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Embattled Devildogs all over the world have written a new lead to the famous story of their Corps. "First to fight for right and freedom," has always been the proud Leatherneck boast. Hence, Wake, Midway, Corregidor, Guadalcanal, Tulagi, Gavutu, Tarawa, New Britain, Saipan, Guam, Peleliu, Leyte, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa, have been burnished bright on the Marine scroll since the black blight of the Rising Sun crept over a peaceful people on that fateful Sunday of December 7, 1941.

Since the first bombs dropped on Pearl Harbor the Marines have met the enemy wherever they found him and in almost every instance turned him back and beat him badly. Only at Wake, Guam and in the Philippines did Marines taste defeat and yet so sweet was their moral victory that the price paid by Japan was indeed costly.

The Corps personnel of today need look no longer upon the deeds of yesterday for inspiration and suggestion. Today's men have more than lived up to the Corps everliving motto of Semper Fidelis. To the famous fighters of yesteryear have been added new legendary heroes on land, sea and in the air.

Most writers, knowing that every Marine is potentially a fighting man, have stressed the Corps' activities in wars, and have given a "once over lightly" to its peacetime missions. It is true that the Marines have participated, with honor and distinction, in every war in which the United States has been engaged, from the Revolutionary War to World War II, and now in Korea for the United Nations, but the record of their peacetime job—and one that never ends—has not been properly assessed, particularly their important contribution towards maintaining and supporting our country's foreign policy. Although the Corps' primary mission is to be ready to defend the nation in time of war, it has been the armed forces of the U. S., used by the Department of State in periods of peace to express the foreign policy of the United States in countries where force or a show of force was necessary.

"I regard our mission to be the safeguarding of lives and property of American citizens, and nothing else. Our mission to begin with is to quiet them all down."

These words, in a report to the Commandant, written many years ago by a Marine officer who was commanding Marine forces in a strife-torn foreign country, reveal not only the Marines' mission but their methods in fulfilling such mission. Their tactful but firm methods, which have on many occasions prevented bloodshed and restored order, are largely responsible for the Corps' splendid record of constructive achievements and successes in support of our foreign policy.

Although these missions have sometimes been referred to as the prosaic routine of peace time, it has on many occasions required every trick in the Marines' bag of special "know-how." They have handled "powder-keg" situations with such finesse as to prevent the loss of human life, and, in a number of instances, have been instrumental in dissolving ticklish situations for our State Department and other officials.

This ability to deal with varied situations is not an exclusive possession of the U. S. Marines, but it is a trait of character with which they have been well endowed since 10 November 1775 when the Continental Congress provided that "two battalions of Marines be raised." In the archives of the Marine Corps are many scores of letters from officials and private citizens of our own and foreign governments which attest to the fact that the Marines have performed their assigned tasks with a firmness of purpose and often with a heroism that is "above and beyond the call of duty."

Marine historians have been wont in the past to hark back to the days of the Revolution, through the wars of our country's formation and development as a nation. Without placing undue emphasis on yesterday's Marines the Leathernecks of today still acknowledge the performance of former companies, battalions and brigades as the word "Marine" came to stand before the world as all that was highest in military circles; all that was front row center when the fighting men of the world gathered.

On 10 November 1775 the Continental Marines were authorized and in the year following a Marine detachment effected a landing on New Providence in the Bahamas, beginning a tradition of amphibious operations that was to carry them ashore more than 180 times in the next century and a half. Major Samuel Nicholas, first Commanding Officer, led his men ashore and captured enemy forts and large quantities of material badly needed by the colonists.

Marines continued to fight the battles of the Revolution. One battalion reinforced General Washington after his retreat across New Jersey and was with him at Princeton. Many Marines served as marksmen in the fighting a top of the Yankee sailing vessels. A Marine aboard the Bon Homme Richard is credited with throwing the grenade that set off powder in the hold of the Seraphis, giving John Paul Jones the victory in that famous sea engagement of the Revolution.

Historians have said that at no time in the country's history were the Marines more valuable or their esprit de corps more noticeable than during the Revolution. Trained rifle shots, they worked the tops of the American vessels, picking off the gunners of opposing British ships. However, like the Navy, they were disbanded shortly after the end of the war.

It was not until 1798 that President John Adams approved an Act of Congress establishing the Corps again. It was patterned after the Royal Marines of Great Britain and used immediately in the naval war with France in

1799-1801. Again the Marines manned the fighting tops and headed boarding parties with cutlass and pike.

During the Barbary War the Marines took part in every battle and assisted in burning the Philadelphia in the face of the enemy fire at Tripoli. Under Lieutenant Presley O'Bannon they hoisted Old Glory to the top of the Tripolitan fort at Derne, the first time the Stars and Stripes flew over a fortress on foreign soil.

The naval war of 1812 also saw Marines in action aboard ships of the fleet. They were on land with General Dearborn in Canada, at the battle of Bladensburg and with Jackson at New Orleans.

In the half century following the war of 1812, the Marines were everywhere and gained a reputation of international fame. It was during this time that the Marines laid the groundwork for the famous phrase to become historic later, "the Marines have landed and have the situation well in hand." During this period many landings were effected all over the world. They fought against Indians in Florida and pirates in the West Indies and conducted expeditions from ships against the natives in Sumatra and the Fijis in reprisal for outrages committed against Americans.

The Leathernecks were with Perry when he opened the door to Japan in 1854 and once again visited that benighted country in 1945 but without the courtesy of international calling cards.

In the war with Mexico the men of the Marines served with Scott on the march to Mexico City, stormed Chapultepec and led the way into Grand Plaza. Thus at an early date they had gained the first line of their world famous song: "From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli."

Marines served on both sides during the Civil War, although the largest body wore the Union blue. They captured John Brown in 1859 while commanded by Robert E. Lee, then a Colonel in the United States Army. Later they fought against their former commander. The Marines served mostly afloat in this war and took part in the important naval operations in the Gulf, on the Mississippi and at New Orleans. They were also in the ships along the Atlantic blockade area.

After the Union was assured of permanency the Corps did a number of jobs such as suppressing labor riots in Philadelphia and Baltimore and enforcing New York revenue laws. When they weren't busy at home helping the civil authorities the Marines found time to go to Korea, China and the Caribbean to protect American property and lives. In 1867 and 1870 they were part of an expedition into Formosa and a year later participated as a battalion of a naval brigade against Korean forts in retribution for crimes against our countrymen.

In 1872 Marines landed in Alexandria, Egypt, to restore order there. Serving in all the oceans of the world aboard American warships, the Marines frequently spearheaded whatever landing parties were necessary and always brought back the news that the situation was once again in hand.

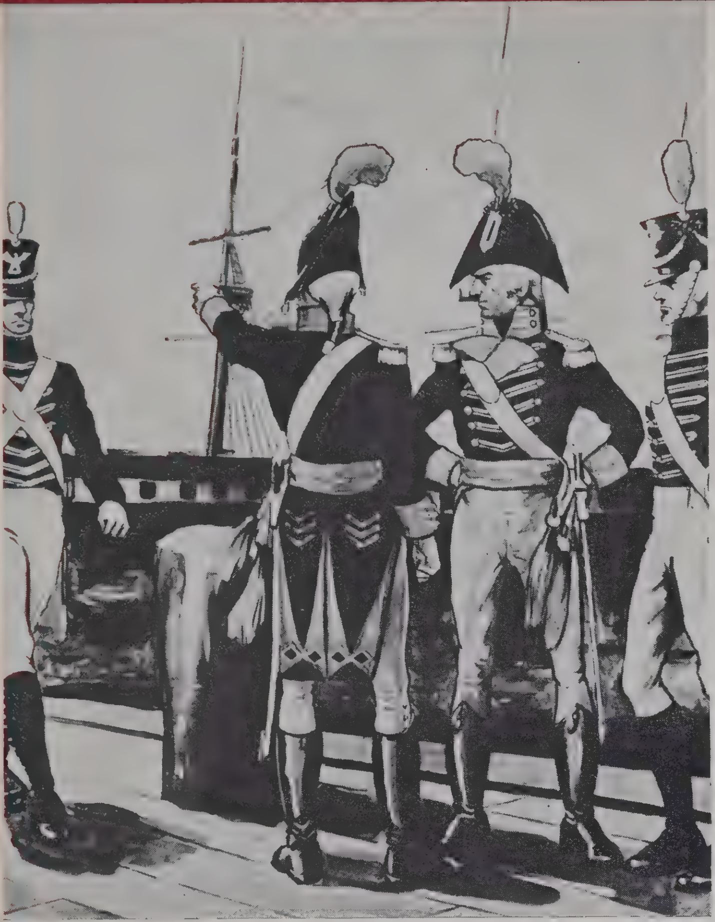
Marines fighting at Guatanamo Bay in the Spanish American War secured this important naval base for American fleet operations after landing and taking the area by storm. Aboard ships in the battle of Manila Bay and at Santiago the Marines manned secondary batteries with telling effects. The Corps only numbered 4,800 after this war, an increase of 1,700 from the end of the Civil War. The Corps was still a specialist and highly selective organization.

GENERAL CLIFTON B. CATES

Commandant, USMC

During the Boxer Rebellion in China, summer of 1900, Marines from ships on the Asiatic station took part in the defense of the Legation Quarter at Pekin. A regiment of Marines formed part of the Allied relief expedition from Taku to Pekin, and participated in the Battle of Tientsin. The restoration of peace and security for American citizens and interests in China, however, brought but little cessation and rest. Next in order came the Philippines where combined Marine and Army forces were employed to suppress an insurrection. Notable among Marine Corps activities in the Philippines was their participation in the Battle of Novaleta, and the expedition across the Island of Samar.

Following the War with Spain the vast expansion of territorial and commercial interests of the United States, together with the enlarged Navy and shore establishment, greatly increased the need for Marines, whose service and value had come to be acknowledged by the American people. In 1903 Marines were landed in Santo



Marine uniforms of the War of 1812

Domingo and Korea, while a force was sent to Abyssinia by camel caravan across the desert to negotiate a treaty with King Menelik.

Since the turn of the century, with the exception of 1913, and hardly a year has passed without seeing Marines on expeditionary service. For more than a century Marines have been employed in all parts of the world.

For almost half a century the Marines have felt at home in Panama. In 1903 and 1904 they served on the Isthmus during the formation of the Republic of Panama. Sixty years earlier they were engaged in making safe the transit of the Isthmus. Four battalions of Marines were sent to Cuba in 1906. In 1908 Marines were again in Panama, and the following year protected American citizens and property at Corinto and Bluefield, Nicaragua. In conjunction with the Army they became the "Army of Cuban Pacification."

The Marines have felt equally at home in Nicaragua. First there in 1852, thence they returned from time to time as conditions required. Disorder as the result of civil strife necessitated their return in 1909 and 1910. Two years later further strife brought them in larger numbers . . . a battalion at first, followed by a regiment. Several engagements ensued before the mission of restoring the country to a stable basis was accomplished.

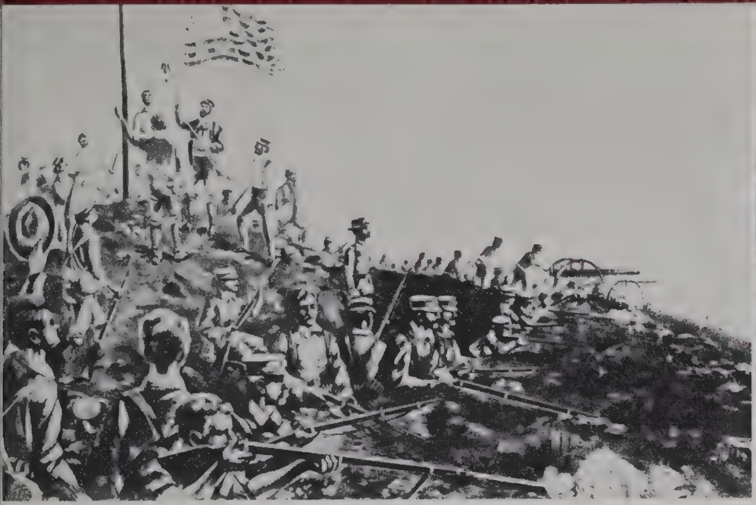
China also has come in for considerable attention by the Marine Corps. As early as 1854 internal upheavals endangered the lives of foreigners, including Americans, and required the presence of Marines. From then on, up to the Boxer Rebellion, Marines and sailors from the ships landed on a number of occasions to protect our nationals. The decade from 1901 was a comparatively peaceful one. In 1911 and 1912, however, Marines operated in China to protect American lives and property during the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty. Until recently the Marine Corps maintained a strong guard for the American Legation and Embassy in Peking.

Again in 1924 conditions in China became troublesome. Contingents of Marines and sailors were landed from time to time. In 1927 due to the upheaval in that country and the attending danger to Americans, a force of about 5,000 Marines was dispatched and stationed at various trouble points, principally at Shanghai and Tientsin. By January, 1929, the situation having improved, most of the force which had been formed into a brigade returned to the United States, with the exception of a two-battalion regiment (Fourth Marines) which remained in China. This organization with occasional reinforcements of additional Marines, in 1932 and 1933, was engaged in preventing the belligerents from entering the International Settlement. In 1937 the Sixth Marines with a battery of anti-aircraft guns contributed to the formation of a brigade at Shanghai with a strength of nearly 3,000. After a few months it was seen fit to withdraw the Sixth Marines. The Fourth Marines at Shanghai, together with other foreign forces there, continued to defend the International Settlement to maintain its neutrality. Upon the withdrawal of the United States Army forces in 1938 a Marine detachment was established at Tientsin.

In 1914 a large force of Marines and sailors was landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, where the Marines participated in the occupation of that city, and remained in Mexico until the close of that year.

Beginning with June, 1915, a brigade of Marines was stationed in Haiti. After a period of nineteen years during which law and order were fully restored, they were withdrawn in 1934. A strong force was also sent (July, 1916) to the Dominican Republic following strife in that country. After a period of eight years the Marines were withdrawn (August, 1924), but not until peace, law and order had been restored and civil government established. Native constabularies were organized and trained by the Marines in both countries.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the World War in April, 1917, the Marine Corps had approximately 13,500 officers and men, half of which number were engaged in duty beyond the continental limits of the United States and on board ships of the United States Navy. Despite this fact, only five weeks later, the Fifth Regiment of Marines sailed from the United States for service in France. This regiment was soon followed by the Sixth Regiment and the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion and these three units were organized into the Fourth Brigade of Marines. This Brigade was assigned as one of the two infantry brigades of the Second Division, American Expeditionary Force, which division was later under com-



Hoisting the Stars and Stripes . . . Cuba 1898

Marines at Goudecourt, France, 1918

mand of Major General John A. Lejeune, United States Marine Corps. This division engaged in eight operations in France, four of which were major offensives.

France was quick to appreciate the achievements of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments. Three times these units were cited in Army orders for conspicuous action in the Chateau-Thierry sector, the Aisne-Marne offensive and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The Sixth Machine Gun Battalion also shared in similar citations for conspicuous conduct in the Chateau-Thierry sector. For their conduct in these memorable actions, France awarded these three units the French Fourragere and, in their colors, the ribbon of the Croix de Guerre.

In addition to maintaining the Fourth Brigade in France, the Marine Corps organized and detached the Fifth Brigade of the same strength, for duty with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Also the Marine Corps continued to function as the vital arm of the United States Navy. It supplies Marine detachments for all the larger vessels of the Fleet as well as maintaining numerous detachments at Navy yards and supply and ammunition depots to guard these heavily augmented naval activities.

In addition the Marine Corps maintained one brigade in Texas as a standby to protect the Allied oil supply in Mexico; one brigade in Cuba; an advanced base force in Philadelphia; and numerous detachments stationed in the Azores, Virgin Islands, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, Hawaii, and Nicaragua. In Haiti, and Santo Domingo, the Marine Corps administered and officered the Haitian Gendarmerie and the Guardia Nacional Dominicana.

The first operation of Marine aviation, of consequence, was that of the First Marine Aeronautic Company stationed in the Azores in 1918, performing duty in anti-submarine patrol. In addition the First Marine Aviation Force served with the Navy in France and Belgium as a wing of the Northern Bombing Group. Also many Marine Corps aviators served with combat units of the Royal Air Force and the French Flying Corps.

In the early 1920's, when a long series of mail robberies had developed beyond the power of civil authorities to deal with, the Marine Corps was called upon to guard the United States Mail. Within a few weeks after assuming this task, the robberies ceased. Some years later (1926) another outbreak of mail depredations occasioned the use of the Marine Corps which resumed its protection for a time—until the urgent necessity in Nicaragua, in addition to regular duties, compelled the use of every available Marine.

In 1927 strong forces of Marines were hurried to Nicaragua because of civil disorders which created imminent danger to American lives and interests. With the restoration of law and order, and the establishment of an efficient Nicaraguan constabulary, the Marines were withdrawn in January, 1933.

In this same year, realizing the greater need for rapid seizure and effective defense of advanced bases, the Fleet Marine Force was organized as an integral part of the United States Fleet serving under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet. It replaced the units previously known as the East and West Coast Expeditionary Forces. In September of the following year the famous Fifth and Sixth Regiments were reorganized and assigned as infantry units of the special troops, and in September, 1939, when the President declared a limited emergency and increased the Marine Corps from 18,000 to 25,000 officers and men additional units were added and new ones created. The following months saw the Marine Corps streamlined with the formation of the first unit known as a defense battalion. These units are highly trained special weapons battalions for use against land, sea and air forces.

The Navy afloat cannot operate without a vast spread of shore establishments. It maintains within our own continental limits numerous shore activities such as Navy yards, munition manufacturing plants, ammunition depots, storage depots and training stations. At these Navy shore establishments thousands of Marines are employed, affording protection to much valuable property.

Noteworthy in 1941 was the Marine Corps' expedition to Iceland. Leaving America in June, the First Marine Brigade took over from the British much of the job of defending Iceland from possible enemy attack. Army contingents arrived in August to assist in the task, and the

Storming a ridge, World War II

Action in Korea, 1950

First Brigade subsequently was relieved, returning to the United States for further assignment.

Shortly after our landing in Iceland the international situation became even more complicated and finally broke wide open with Pearl Harbor.

On 7 December 1941 the marines were serving partly with Navy and partly with the Army. The fleet marines saw action at Midway, Wake, Philippines, and the Solomons. The land-based marines were guarding the bases from Johnson to Samoa, Newfoundland to the Carribbean, Iceland to England, and Dutch Harbor to Panama.

The Marine fighter planes, Grumman F4F3's, challenged the might of the Japanese from the first air attack on Wake Island until the time when they were completely destroyed.

With the fall of all our islands in the Pacific except Midway, the stories of captured Americans began to mount. Tales of atrocities and Japanese brutality did much to inflame the anger of other American units, and gave them the fighting spirit that was later to be the nemesis of the Japs.

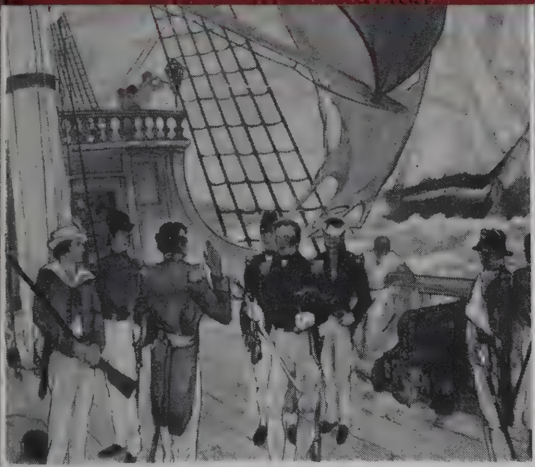
For the first six months the Japanese held the position of power in the Pacific, but this was a much shorter period of time than they had counted on. The fighting spirit of the Marines, during these moments of defeat, was at an unprecedented high. In fact, it was often hard to have orders carried out for safe and complete abandonment of an island. At Bataan, a marine named Brainard set up a communication line which was soon over-run by the enemy. However, it was so well concealed that the Japs did not find it. When he was given orders to destroy the set and evacuate his position, he refused and continued to operate. About two days later, after heavy fighting, his fellow Marines broke through and rescued him. Such was the general spirit of departure.

Six months after Wake was captured, the Marines returned with a vengeance. All through the Jap island fortresses of the Pacific the battle raged. Midway, Guadalcanal, the Philippines, Tarawa, the Marianas, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and on down through the bloody battles that led to the final day of victory. No battle was easy, no losses more costly, but never was the history of the Marine Corps more brilliantly written.

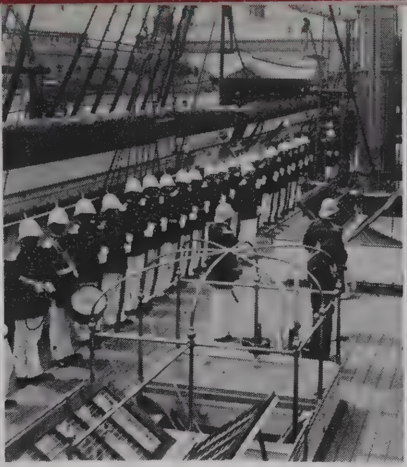
Women became part of the Marine Corps in 1943. Many of the oldtime leathernecks predicted the corps would never be the same again, but the fine records of these women have served to write another fine chapter in Marine service. Under the slogan, "FREE A MARINE TO FIGHT," women were originally planned to serve only as office workers, but later took over a multitude of other duties. At the present writing, a battalion of WMCR's are in training at Parris Island, S. C.

During peace time the Marines have kept up a continual program to produce better trained men. The techniques of warfare learned during World War II have been better perfected, and training schedules include not only these techniques but all of the newest guided missiles and other postwar developments.

Scarcely five years from the time the war-clouds lifted over the blue Pacific, trouble again darkened those skies. The United Nation's decision to stop with armed force the invasion of South Korea, again brought the call to battle to the Marine Corps. They fought with stubborn tenacity, a slow, delaying action that stretched the supply lines of the North Korean forces more and more and at a terrific price in casualties to the enemy. Then, with the Army Divisions holding the line in the south, the Marines landed in an amphibious attack at Inchon. Driving into Seoul and capturing that city in a quick, bitter fight, was highly instrumental in securing a foothold from which to launch the pincer-movement that sealed off the North Koreans to the south. In the Korean action, as in the past, the Marines have displayed the Esprit de Corps, the fighting power, and the individual courage, that has made them one of the finest groups of fighting men in the world.

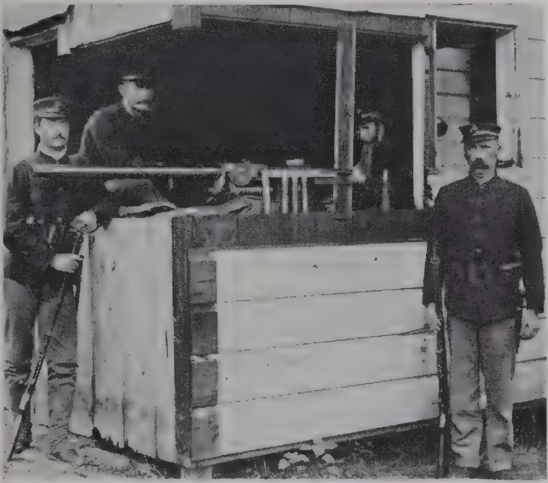


Marines were with Commodore Perry during War of 1812

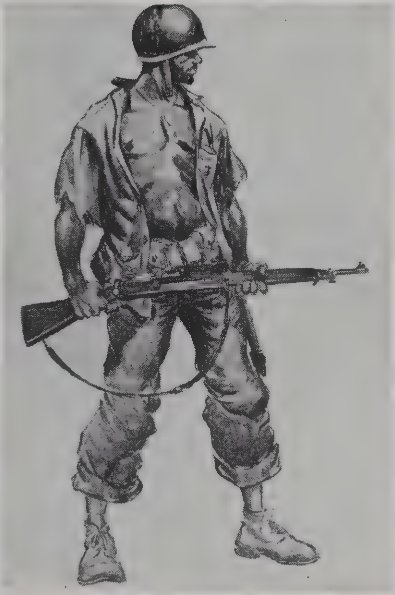


Inspection aboard USS Vandalia

Philippine Islands, 1899, Firing Line

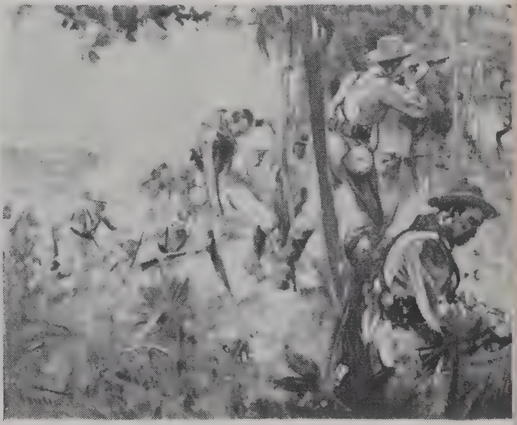


Marine gun position in kitchen of Consul's home in Philippines during 1899



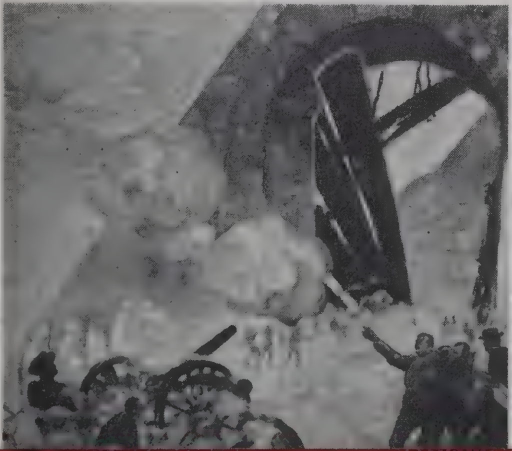
Encampment before advance on Santiago, Cuba, 1898

Tanks landed in China



U. S. Marines at Guantaharo, Cuba

In the crushing of the Boxer Uprising, U. S. Marines were a conspicuous and vital factor



Outside Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1914

On Guard Duty in the Orient

ROBERT H. PEPPER

MAJOR GENERAL

Commanding General, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island

★ ★

Major General Robert H. Pepper was born April, 1895, in Georgetown, Delaware. He attended the University of Delaware at Newark and upon graduation reported for active duty as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in August, 1917.

During World War II, General Pepper commanded the Third Defense Battalion at Guadalcanal, the Eleventh Marine Regiment at Cape Gloucester, and was Commanding General, Corps Artillery, Fifth Amphibious Corps at the close of the war.

He was awarded a Legion of Merit as Commanding Officer, Third Defense Battalion at Guadalcanal during the period August 10 to November 29, 1942.

He sailed for Haiti in November, 1917, where he served for two years with the First Provisional Marine Brigade, returning in 1922, where he served as aide on the staff of the High Commissioner of Haiti.

He sailed for China in February, 1927, with the Fourth Marines as Commanding Officer of the Service Company.

Five years later General Pepper was assigned as a student at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Upon graduation in June, 1935, he joined the War Plans Section, Division of Operations and Training at Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., as assistant for artillery.

In October, 1939, he took command of the Third Defense Battalion which was stationed here at Parris Island, S. C. The General sailed with the Battalion for Pearl Harbor, and in February, 1941, took up the defense of Midway Island. The General returned with the Battalion to Pearl Harbor and participated in its defense on December 7, 1941. General Pepper led the Battalion into action as part of the First Marine Division, reinforced, at Guadalcanal and Tulagi during the initial invasion of those islands in August 1942. For his outstanding leadership he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

He returned to the States in February, 1944, and in April was assigned to Camp Lejeune, N. C., where he became Chief of Staff.

The General again went overseas in June, 1945, when he assumed command of Corps Artillery, Fifth Amphibious Corps, with Headquarters on Guam. Upon the conclusion of the war he was named Deputy Chief of Staff, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific in November, 1945.

General Pepper assumed the duties as Assistant Director of Personnel in 1946, and later became Director of Personnel.

In addition to the Legion of Merit, his decorations and medals include two Letters of Commendation Ribbons; Presidential Unit Citation, Solomon Islands, 1942; Navy Unit Commendation; Victory Medal with West Indies Clasp, Haiti, 1917-18; Expeditionary Medal, Haiti, 1918-20; Haitian Campaign Medal, Haiti, 1919-20; Yangtze Service Medal, Shanghai, 1927; American Defense Medal with Base Clasp, Pearl Harbor, 1939-41; American Campaign Medal with three Bronze Stars; and the World War II Victory Medal.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL
MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT
PARRIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

30 October 1950

To the Personnel of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot:

Today, as during the days of World War II, Parris Island has taken its place as one of the foremost training bases of the world. The unrest and dissension in the world at present have made it mandatory for Parris Island to expand and turn out thousands of the "world's finest."

While the Corps never completely "shut down," the hustle and bustle reminiscent of the busy days of World War II was appreciably lessened. But, let it be said now that the QUALITY of the Marines turned out by this Recruit Depot was never lowered. The primary mission of the base—to turn out top-caliber Marines—remained the same.

Once again, we are faced with the same gigantic task: to continue to turn out first-class fighting men, only on a much larger scale.

I am proud to say that you, the men of Parris Island, have risen nobly to the job. Combat-ready Marines, as well as trained clerks, field musics, recruiters, and other versatile Leathernecks, are leaving the Island almost daily. They are sure of themselves and ready to handle any job the Marine Corps may assign to them. These men will write glorious new pages in the history of the Marine Corps.

Last, but not least by any means, the Third Recruit Training Battalion. The Lady Leathernecks of the war days are back with us. They performed countless jobs in the past and held down many responsible positions. Once again, they are ready to lend a helping hand and free male Marines for Combat Units.

To all men and women—Marines—on Parris Island, a sincere "Well Done."

ROBERT H. PEPPER,
Major General, U. S. Marine Corps,
Commanding.

U. S. MARINE CO
PARRIS ISLAND

HISTORY OF

The year 1950 has brought new and rapid developments to Parris Island. Recruit arrivals have increased steadily.

The present training schedules are rigorous and effective. The Marine Boot completes his training period in eight weeks. During that period of time, the Boot becomes a Marine. Not only does he master the physical side of his training, but he also is indoctrinated with the spirit and traditions of the Corps.

Now under way at Parris Island is an intensive building program. A 750,000 dollar athletic and recreation building is being constructed. The present improvement program calls for permanent-type construction, and a great deal of renovation will be done on existing buildings on the base. Also under way, are the facilities for housing the Women's Marine unit.

Parris Island lies off the South Carolina Coast, midway between Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., and opposite Port Royal, S. C. This low-lying piece of land, covered with semi-tropical foliage and approximately 7,000 acres in area, is the site of the first attempt of white people to establish a settlement within the present bounds of South Carolina.

Probably the first white man to visit it was Velasquez de Ayllon, a Spaniard, in search of slaves and gold, who landed at St. Helena Island in 1526, named the island and claimed it for Spain, nearly fifty years before the French put in there.

The first attempt to plant a colony there was made by a party of French Huguenots under Jean Ribault. This expedition left France February 18, 1562, and two months later reached the coast of America.

Before returning to France, Ribault built a fort on the Southeastern end of Parris Island, and left a party of twenty-six men as the nucleus of a colony which he hoped to establish there. This fort was called Charles Fort (Arx Carolina) after Charles IX, King of France.

With the expedition, there was also a cartographer by the name of Lenoyne, who had considerable ability, and historians are indebted to him for the single map which exists demonstrating beyond question that Charles Fort was located on Parris Island. Photographic copies of Lenoyne's map and translations of the legend of the map are in the office of the Commanding General at Parris Island.

A century later, in 1663, William Hilton of the Barbadoes, while exploring the coast of Carolina, then a newly chartered province, rediscovered Charles Fort.

On August 12, 1698, the Lords Proprietors of South Carolina created Major Robert Daniell a landgrave of Carolina, and the title carried with it the right to grants of land to the extent of 48,000 acres. Among the lands selected by landgrave Daniell was Parris Island. The original certificate of grant is still preserved, dated June 14, 1700.

In 1700, Daniell conveyed title to the island, then called Port Royal Island, to Edward Archer, and in 1715, Archer conveyed title to the island to Alexander Parris, who was for many years public treasurer of South Carolina and otherwise conspicuous in the early history of the province, and from whom the present name "Parris Island" is derived.

No use was made of the site of Charles Fort during either the Revolution or the War between the States. Prior to the latter war, Parris Island was divided into seven plantations, and a row of slave huts stood near the site of the French Fort. A dense growth of trees and underbrush obscured the location.

Marines were connected with the history of Parris Island as early as the War between the States, and on November 7, 1861, when a fleet of Federal vessels under command of Flag

RPS RECRUIT DEPOT
SOUTH CAROLINA

PARRIS ISLAND

Officer Samuel Francis Du Pont, having anchored off Port Royal, bombarded and captured Forts Beauregard and Walker on Bay Point and Hilton Head, Marines and seamen took possession and held the forts and surrounding territory until the arrival of General Sherman.

The harbor of Port Royal was at one time an important shipping point in both coastwise and foreign shipping. It is said to be one of the finest natural harbors on the Atlantic seaboard. In 1874 the entire United States Fleet rode at anchor in Port Royal Harbor.

The first Marine Corps post was established on Parris Island on June 26, 1891, when a small detachment, with First Sergeant Richard Donavan, USMC, in charge, was posted there for duty in connection with the Naval Station. It was highly commended for its service in preserving life and property during the hurricane and tidal wave which swept over the island in 1893, and again commended for like action during the several storms which rendered such havoc on the island in 1898.

In 1909, a school for Marine officers was established on the island, and in 1911 a small recruit depot was started; they, however, were transferred during the latter part of 1911 to Charleston, S. C., or Norfolk, Va., where the buildings used by the Marines were turned over to the Navy for use in connection with the Naval Disciplinary Barracks.

On November 1, 1915, however, the land and buildings occupied by the Navy were again turned over to the Marine Corps and the Recruit Depot then at Norfolk, Va., was moved back to Parris Island. From that date on, the island has flourished with Marine Corps activities and has become famous as a training place for Marines.

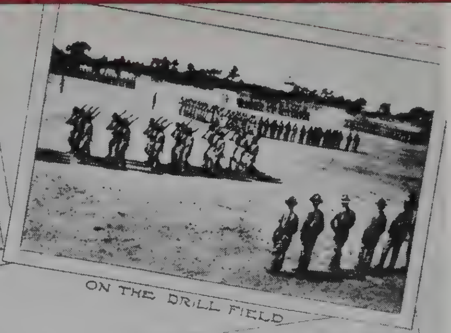
In 1917, the entire island was taken over by the government and utilized to train our Marines for World War I, and it then became necessary to use even the small plot of land still cut off by the dirt breastwork and at the site of Ribault's stockade. Fortunately, outside of laying two pipe lines, the soil beneath was not disturbed, for in places the remains of the stockade, together with the rusted, handwrought iron spikes they used, were only a few inches under the surface.

It was in 1919 that Major G. H. Osterhout, Jr., USMC, found a number of Indian relics on the island and because interested in the research, no explorations beneath the surface was made, however, until 1923 when the site of the old stockade was explored, the remains unearthed, and 5-inch cannon balls were found. Digging down five feet, the cedar posts were exposed, together with the protective oyster shell layer between the stockade and the moat. Due to the fact that the stockade was built of cedar and the protection of the covering sand, a goodly portion of the stockade still existed. It appeared the fort was originally eighty-two feet wide and ninety-nine feet deep, and was afterwards enlarged by having a section added to it that was ninety-three feet wide and one hundred and three feet deep. It is evident that the men who built the fort meant it to be a powerful and permanent stronghold.

Care was taken during the excavating to avoid disturbing the main features of the structure. After taking a series of photographs, the old cedar stockade was carefully covered over again to preserve it as it was found. At each corner and other points necessary to give the details of the fort, concrete pillars were constructed, and the site converted into an attractive park.

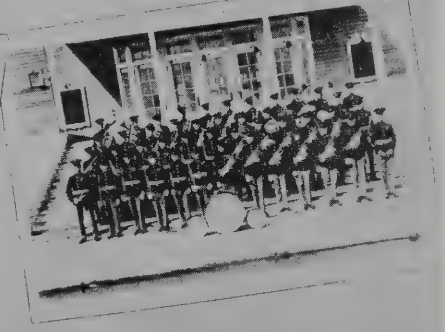
From the time the first Marine Corps Post was established on the island in 1891, until 1929 when the Horse Island bridge was built, practically all transportation to the island was carried on by "kickers" which operated between the docks near the present Post Lyceum, and Port Royal.

THE RIFLE RANGE DETACHMENT



ON THE DRILL FIELD

RIFLE INSPECTION



POST BAND

The water-transportation era went out in 1929, however, and the Horse Island bridge and cause-way were completed, connecting the island with the mainland. The cause-way was built mostly by prisoners of the Naval Disciplinary Barracks on Parris Island and connected with the mainland at Jericho Point where the present main gate is located. At that time the Main Gate was at the eastern end of the Horse Island Bridge.

The bridge across Battery Creek, near the present Main Gate, was not built until the late 1930's, and until that time the road to Beaufort was the roundabout route along the Burton Road.

In 1941, the eastern, or outgoing side of the Horse Island bridge was added to allow for the increased load of traffic, and later the Main Gate was moved to its present location.

In 1922, the Receiving Barracks, located where the Officers Club now stands, was the starting point of the recruits' life on the island. There recruits were quartered when they first arrived, and it was there they took their physical examination and were sworn into the Corps.

During the period 1929 to 1931, strict economy became the national policy, and the Marine Corps was forced to operate with minimum allowance of men and material. The results of this policy were felt immediately on Parris Island. The receiving station was done away with, the quarters at the Rifle Range were secured, and the East wing detachment closed down. But by 1937, due to contemplated increases in the strength of the Marine Corps, the Main Station barracks on Parris Island were demolished to make way for the present brick barracks.

In August, 1940, battalions were introduced into the recruit depot for the first time. The number of recruits in the depot had so increased and the administrative and clerical work involved had so expanded, that in order to expedite the handling of recruits it was decided that the recruit platoons should be divided among a number of battalions commensurate with the number of men to be trained.

The First Recruit Battalion was organized on the 6th of August, 1940, followed by the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, Battalions.

In August of 1940, a tropical hurricane struck Parris Island, and caused severe damage to the electrical and water supply systems.

As the number of recruits increased, additional battalions were formed; the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th battalions came into being. From the date of Pearl Harbor until the end of December, 5,272 recruits arrived on the island, and in the month of January alone, 9,206 recruits entered training.

During January, 1942, the commanding officer of the recruit depot ordered the formation of the 9th and 10th Recruit Battalions.

In February of 1942, the first of the Class IV Reserves arrived in the Recruit Depot for training. This class was organized for men in older age groups who enlisted for duty at posts and stations in the United States in a limited duty status. Some of them were ex-service men, veterans of World War I, and their ages ran between 32 and 49.

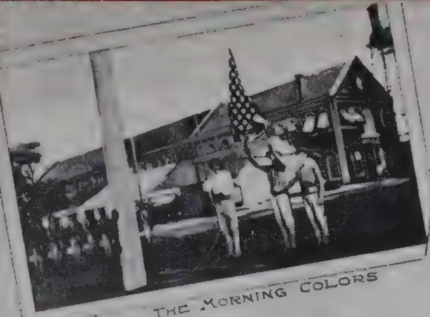
In August of 1942 when the facilities for training recruits on Parris Island were being strained to the utmost by the influx and increase in the number of recruits, five of the existing battalions in the Recruit Depot, numbering about ten, were designated as "New River Battalions" and ordered to operate under a special procedure. The men from these battalions were shipped out to the training camp in New River, North Carolina. The situation had become so acute that the 11th, 12th and 13th Battalions were activated.

When the number of recruits began to drop off in 1944, the number of battalions was cut accordingly. During June the 12th and 13th were disbanded, and in August, when the number of recruits decreased to 2,228 for the month. In September, when the number of incoming recruits decreased to 1,556, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Recruit Battalions were deactivated. For approximately a year and a half the number of battalions remained at six. At the end of 1945, the 5th and 6th Recruit Battalions were disbanded.

The peak load of recruits, in fact more than had been handled at any one time before—over 20,000 were on the island when the Japanese surrendered in August. During the period 1941 through 1945 there was a total of 204,509 recruits trained on Parris Island.

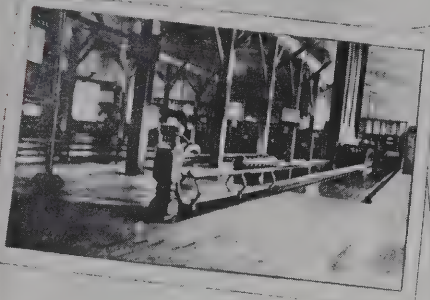
Between April and October, 1946, Parris Island was left gasping by the rapid demobilization. Many of the key positions had been held by reservists who were separated to return home. In an attempt to function, jobs were filled with inexperienced personnel, who, surprisingly enough, came through with much less difficulty than was anticipated.

Since a new post power plant had been completed in 1942, the work of razing the old one which had stood on the edge of the old drydock since 1894 began in August.



THE MORNING COLORS

INTERIOR OF A BARRACKS



BOWLING ALLEYS

A MESS HALL

By November of 1946 the 4th Recruit Battalion was deactivated, a new peace time table of organization had been drawn up and submitted for approval; the majority of jobs had been filled with personnel quickly trained and Parris Island again made ready to reorganize for continuing on a peace time basis.

Effective 1 December, 1946, the organization of the Post was revised, the designation was changed to Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island. The new organization consisted of six battalions as follows: Headquarters and Service Battalions; the Weapons Training Battalion formerly known as the Rifle Detachment; the Instruction Battalion consisting of Field Music School, Post Band, Band School, Drill Instructors School, Personnel Administration School, Physical Training and Swimming Instructors, and the Training Aids Library Section in addition to its Headquarters Section; and the First, Second, and Third Recruit Battalions, organized as separate Administrative Units for the purpose of handling recruits and undergoing basic training. By the end of 1946, reorganization was completed and reassignment of personnel made.

A post beautification plan was inaugurated in November, 1946, and the first step made by the Landscape Planning Board in accomplishing this plan was initiated in December, 1946.

To conserve Marine Corps personnel needed for other duties, the post office on Parris Island, which had been manned by Marine Corps personnel since 1 April, 1943, was returned to the control of civilian post office personnel on 1 March, 1947.

The Headquarters Squadron, Marine Corps Air Station, Parris Island, was disbanded on 5 March 1947 and the personnel transferred by staff returns to the Marine Corps Air Base, Cherry Point, N. C.

A significant reduction in the personnel allowance of the post, occasioned by budgetary restrictions throughout the Marine Corps, was ordered in March, 1947, for accomplishment by 1 July, 1947.

The strength of the post on 1 April, 1947, was 116 Marine officers, 3,656 enlisted men, including 2,124 recruits, 84 Naval officers, 12 nurses and 215 Navy enlisted personnel.

The post had an average of 17 Marine officers and 269 Marine enlisted men above the current table of organization, and 36 officers and 498 enlisted men more than would be allowed after 1 July, 1947.

During August, a revised training program for permanent personnel was instituted on the post. The training was conducted with the aim to prepare every Marine for actual combat.

On 6 October, 1947, the Recruiters School was activated to provide enlisted personnel with adequate training for duty with recruiting division, district and sub-district offices, and to indoctrinate those men of the first three pay grades, possessing the necessary requirements for entry into the school, with the essential knowledge of recruitment procedure.

On 1 November, 1947, the Instruction Battalion was deactivated as such and reactivated as a company and attached to Headquarters and Service Battalion, leaving only four battalions, which included Headquarters and Service Battalion, Weapons Training Battalion and the First and Second Recruit Training Battalions.

On December 20th, 1947, the official opening of the Parris Island Recreational Golf Course, built at the cost of approximately $75,000 took place.

During 1947, a total of 9,788 recruits completed training, and at the close of the year there was a total of 3,361 military personnel on the station, including 1,974 recruits, 82 Marine officers, 1,010 permanent Marine enlisted personnel, 66 Naval officers, 11 Naval nurses and 229 Navy enlisted personnel.

In February, 1948, authorization was given at Parris Island by Headquarters Marine Corps to increase the number of permanent personnel handling recruits in accordance with prevailing recruit strength.

On 24 June, 1948, Public Law 759, known as the Selective Service Act of 1948, was approved and went into effect, and with it the authorization to accept one year enlistees.

In July, 1948, the number of recruits to arrive on the Island totaled 3,377, that number dropped slightly in August to 3,044, and 1,460 recruits arrived during the first fifteen days of September.

With the August increase of recruits, authorization was granted for the reactivation of the 3rd and 4th Recruit Training Battalions which was effected on 1 and 17 August respectively.

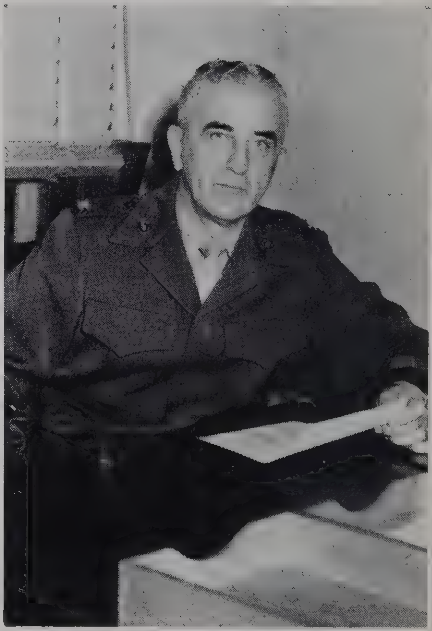
The number of enlistees to arrive on Parris Island during the first six months of 1948 totaled 8,237. For comparison, the total of recruits arriving during the months of July and August, and during the first fifteen days of September, totaled 7,881.

JOHN R. LANIGAN
Colonel
Chief of Staff

GENERAL STAFF

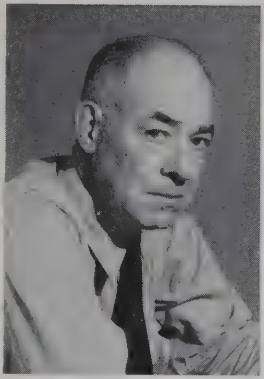
LESTER S. HAMEL
Colonel
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1

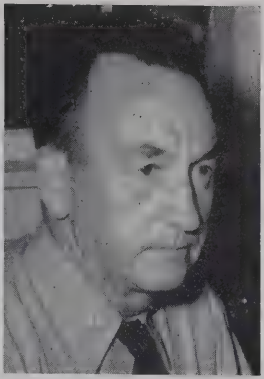
WILLIAM N. McGILL
Colonel
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3



ROY M. GULICK
Colonel
Assistant Chief of Staff; G-4

SPECIAL STAFF


CLARENCE L. BLEW
Captain
Commanding Officer,
Medical Detachment


EVERETT K. PATTON
Captain
Commanding Officer,
Dental Detachment

PAUL W. DICKMAN
CDR
Post Chaplain

CLIFORD E. McGRAIL
CDR
Public Works Officer

LEO T. WHITE
Lieutenant
Aide to Commanding General

MAX H. LAGRONE
Major
Post Special Service Officer

LYLE K. LONDON
Major
Exchange Officer

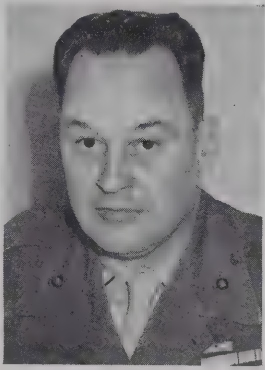
LOY L. DOGGETT
Captain
Post Water & Motor
Transportation Officer

JAMES B. SHIMEL
Captain
Industrial Relations Officer

WILLIAM J. WAGNER
Captain
Post Communications Officer

MARVIN L. ROSS
Major
Provost Marshal

HOLDON E. LINDFELT
Captain
Area Auditor

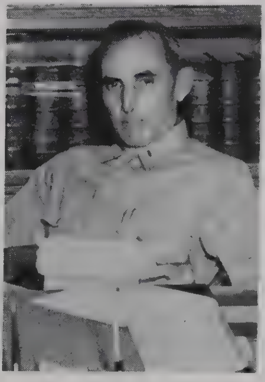

STEWART L. BAUGHMAN
First Lieutenant
Post Photography Officer

MILTON C. CARGILL
First Lieutenant
Public Information Officer

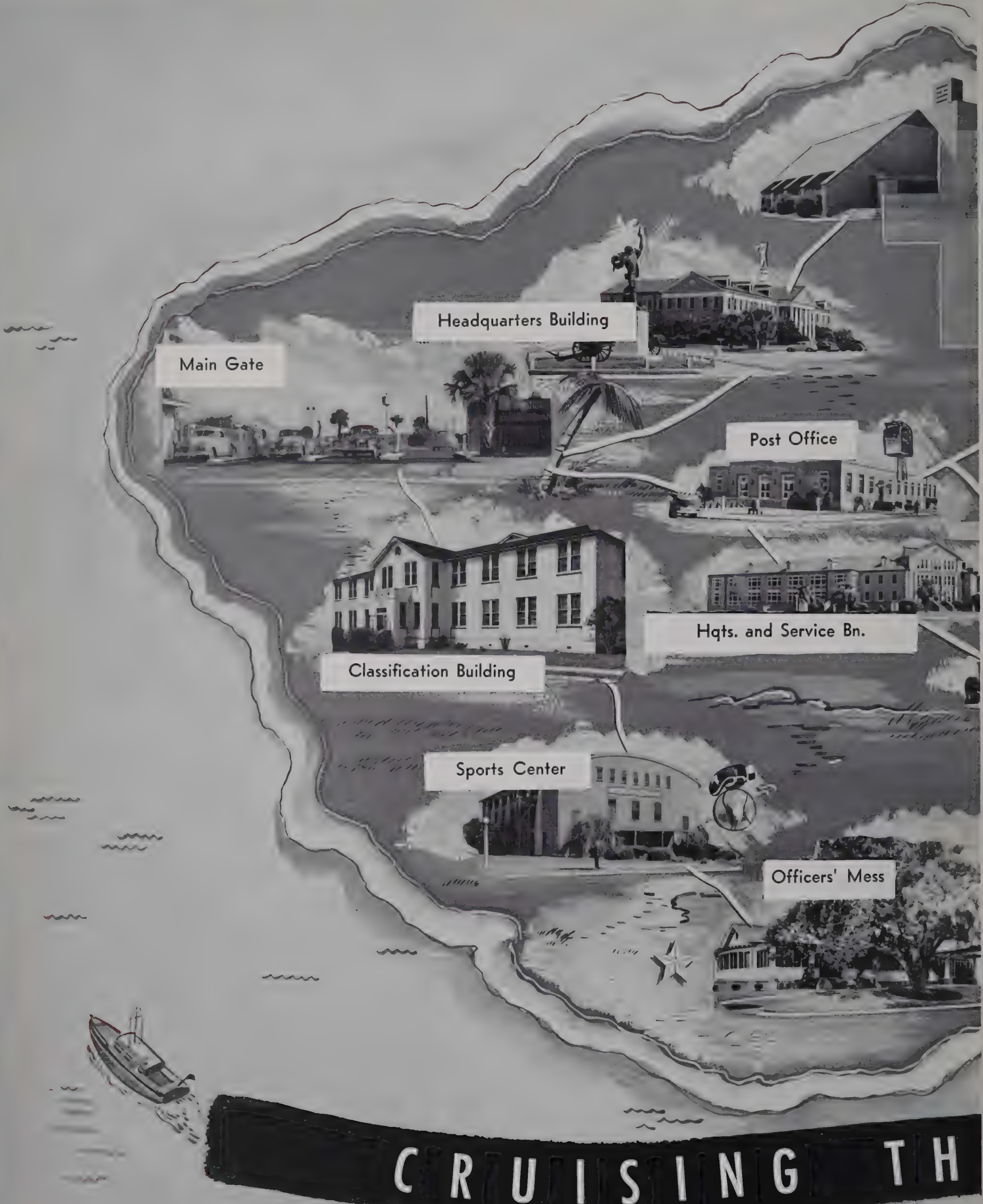
DANIEL L. MILLS
First Lieutenant
Adjutant

JACK H. SLAYTON
First Lieutenant
Post Brig Officer

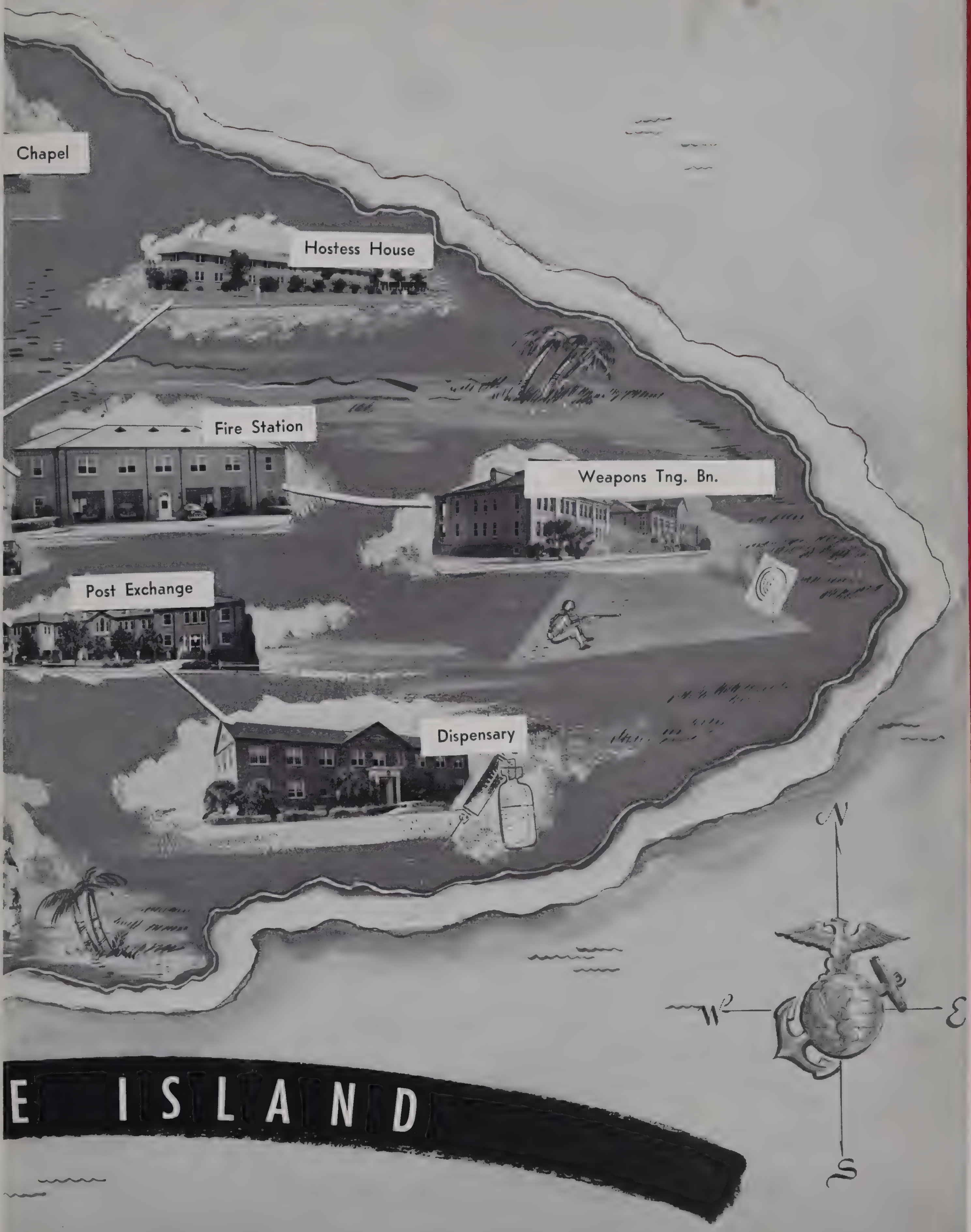
JAMES C. EILAND
Chief Warrant Officer
Post Mess Officer


HENRY B. REED
Chief Warrant Officer
Post Law & Acting
Legal Officer

JACKSON R. RAUHOF
Chief Warrant Officer
Officer in Charge Post Band


Headquarters Building
Main Gate
Post Office
Hqts. and Service Bn.
Classification Building
Sports Center
Officers' Mess

CRUISING TH

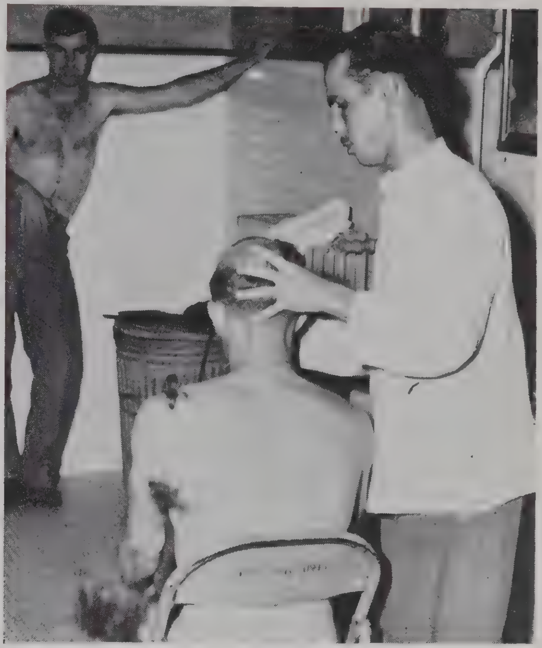

Chapel
Hostess House
Fire Station
Weapons Tng. Bn.
Post Exchange
Dispensary
N
W
E
S
E ISLAND

Arriving on track nine . . .
"The Recruit Limited"

COMING

New recruits arrive by train at Port Royal, S. C., two miles from Parris Island, or at Yemassee, twenty-six miles away. They are met and taken by bus to the recruit receiving station at the Recruit Depot where they impart information such as name, age, home address, religion and next of kin for entry in the records.

A fine body of men . . .

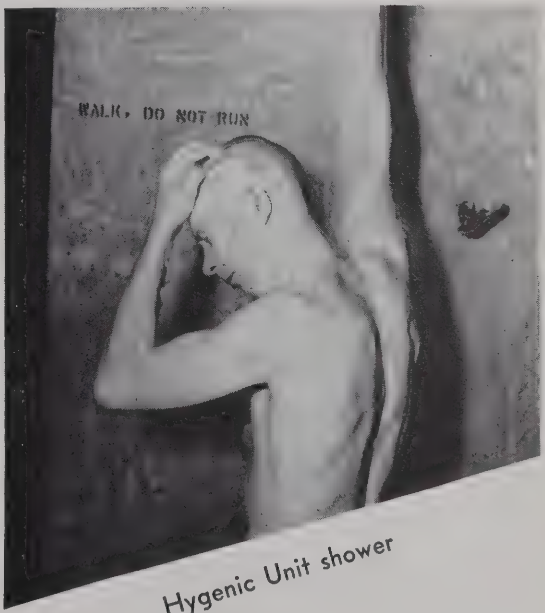


First haircut . . . Operation Skinhead.

ABOARD

They are then introduced to the man who will be the most important person in their lives for the next ten weeks—their drill instructor, or "D.I.," as he is called throughout the Marine Corps. This drill instructor will be their mother, father, brother, friend and counselor during their training.

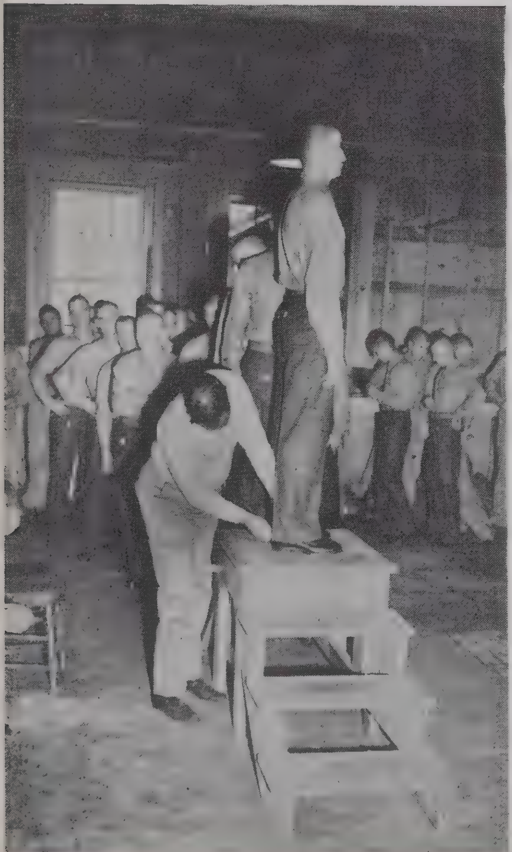
Marching to receiving



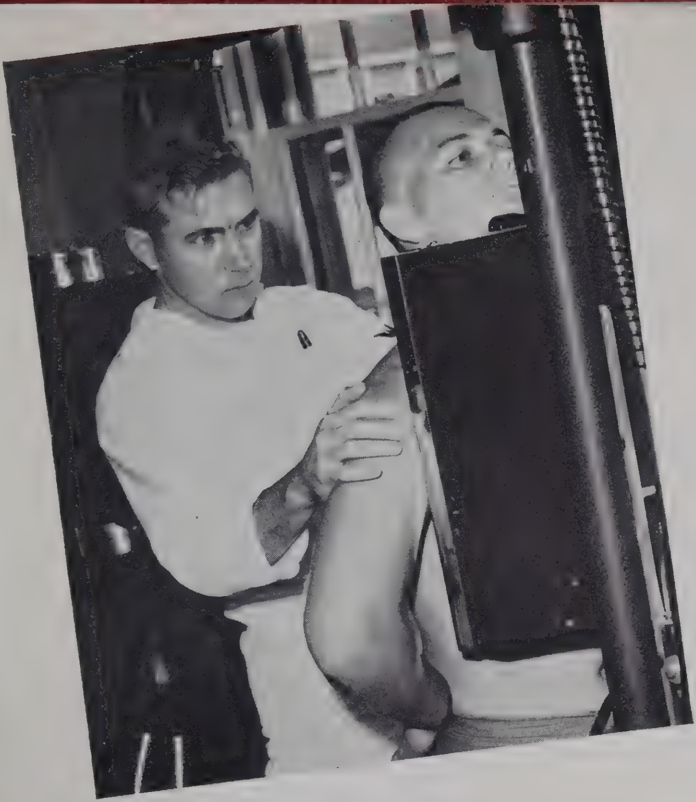
Hygenic Unit shower

Valuables are checked in before going through Hygenic unit

Shoes, never a blister when fitted the Marine way



Clothing issue . . . sizes that really fit



Getting the "inside" story via X-ray

Peering through the "pearly gates"

A slight withdrawal from Mother Natures bloodbank

It won't hurt . . . did it??

Lining up for equipment issue

M-I rifle . . . the Marine's best friend

P-X Gear . . .

Gear issue . . . it's all necessary

My! . . . feel the material . . . real sharp . . .

USMC
USMC
USMC
USMC

Gear issue complete . . . ready for training

THREE BASIC ELEMENTS

The Instructor . . . The Rifle . . . The Recruit

Close order drill is more than just men marching together. It teaches unity of mind, body, and purpose. Through this type of drill, the recruit learns to receive, interpret, and execute an order with ease and smooth coordination.

To enable the recruit to better understand the weapons and equipment he uses, orientation is held in the form of class room study. Here the whys, hows, wherefores, are carefully explained before the actual weapon or equipment is used. This procedure not only helps build better understanding, but also speeds up the recruit's mastery of the problem in the field.

Boots going through Gas Chamber

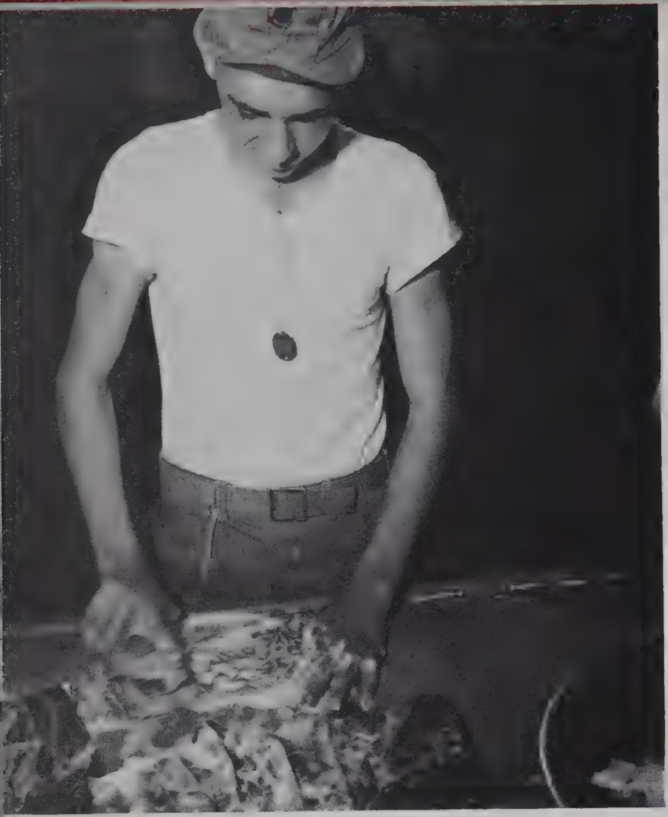
An interesting lecture in an outdoor classroom

Questions and answers

Now this is the way it's done . . .

Identification of poison gases by odor

Practicing gas mask drill



AFTER
STILL

Rub and scrub and the clothes get clean . . . We Hope ! !

Pull those corners tight, Fellow . . .

RECALL BUSY

Just takin' a short break

Joe's pressing shop . . . Joe's the one working

Morning shaving line forms to the right

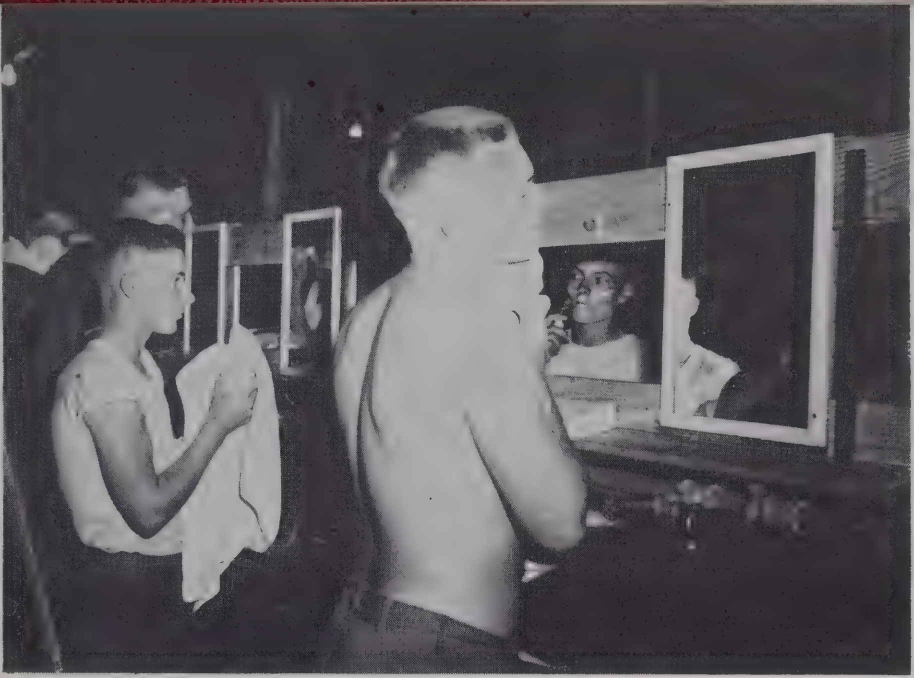
Back at it again . . . this time with bayonets

Extended order drill . . . fingers, tip to tip

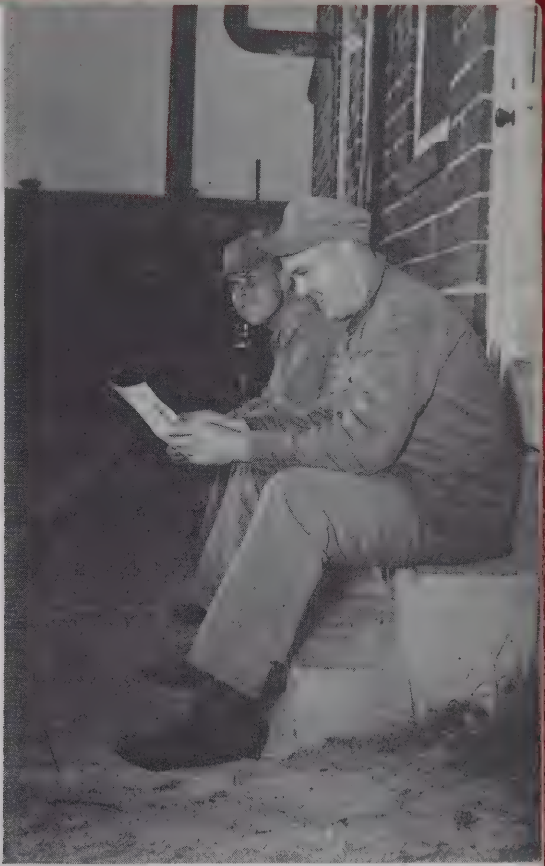
An evening "Bull" session

Washing out a few things after a day in the field

Smoking break



Cleaning up after a long day on the range



Letter from home

Scrub and rub team

Just clowning around . . . fancy like

If you see it . . . make sure the Sergeant doesn't

Spit 'n polish and shooting the breeze

INSPECTION

Inspecting the breech on an MI

D.I. sights bore for proper cleaning

LANDSCAPING THE AREA

RELAXATION

After firing . . . Comes cleaning, that means work

"Dry Firing" the MI Rifle before going on the range

THE MARINE'S "BEST"

The M-I Garand, semi-automatic rifle is the constant companion of the Marine boot during his recruit training. He must learn to handle it, care for it, and fire it efficiently. Every recruit learns that the Marine Corps record of producing expert riflemen comes from diligent, hard practice, and such recognition is something to be proud of.

Sitting Position

FRIEND

Standing Position

Kneeling Position

TARGET No.
NAME
SMITH
KRISTIE
HAITHER
WOLFE
ST. DAVIS
19

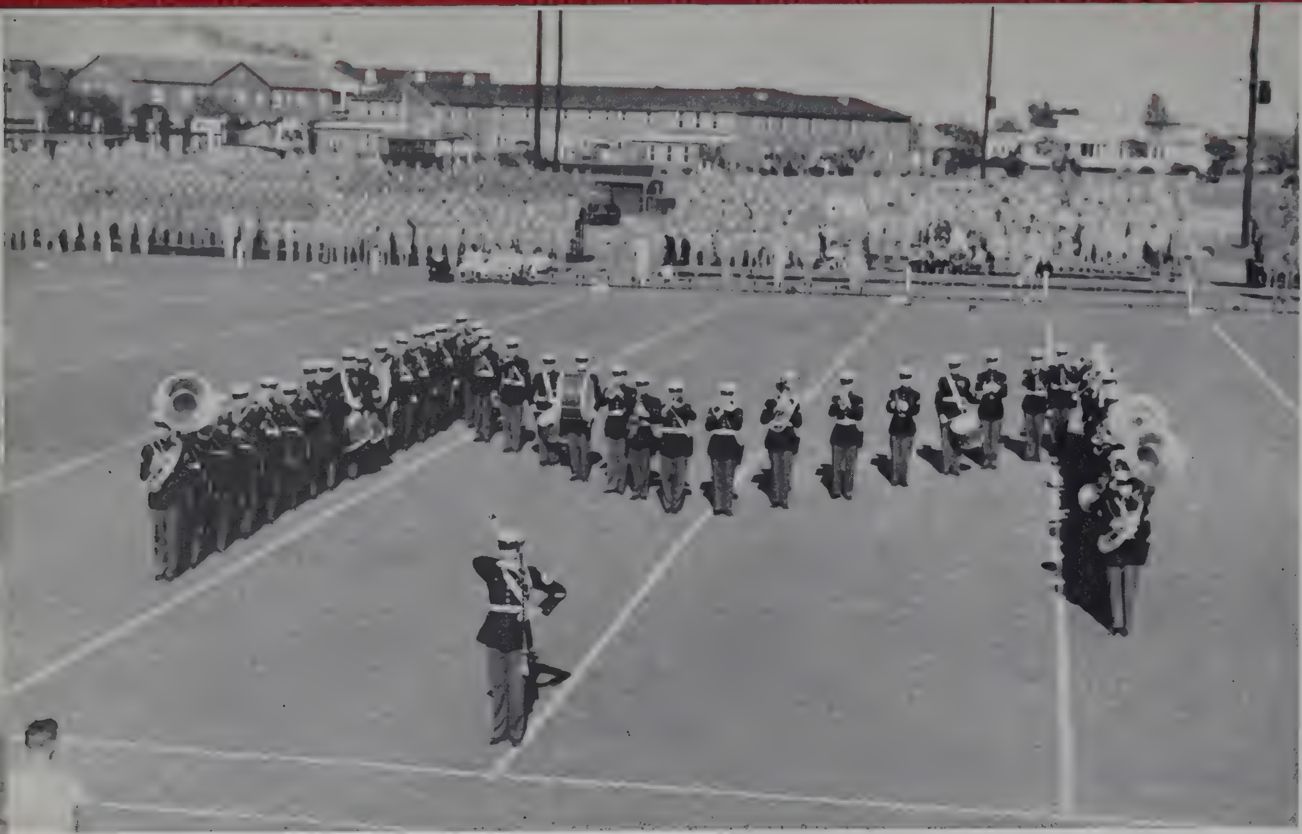
Chalking up the scores

Dear Mom . . .

"AT EASE"

Getting advance ideas on where to ship

Talking it over



"M" for . . . yep, you guessed it

Kicking out of trouble

"From the Halls of Montezuma . . . "

Fight team fight . . . Go . . . Go . . . Go ! !

MANEUVER

Taking an Azimuth Reading

AREA

Route step to bivouac

Tent and field equipment inspection

Crawling through barbed wire entanglements

A flame thrower in action

"Chow time," and hungry recruits heed the call

That big smile is in anticipation of good food for a hearty appetite

Charging a simulated enemy "Pillbox"

Firing the Bazooka, famed weapon for large and small game.

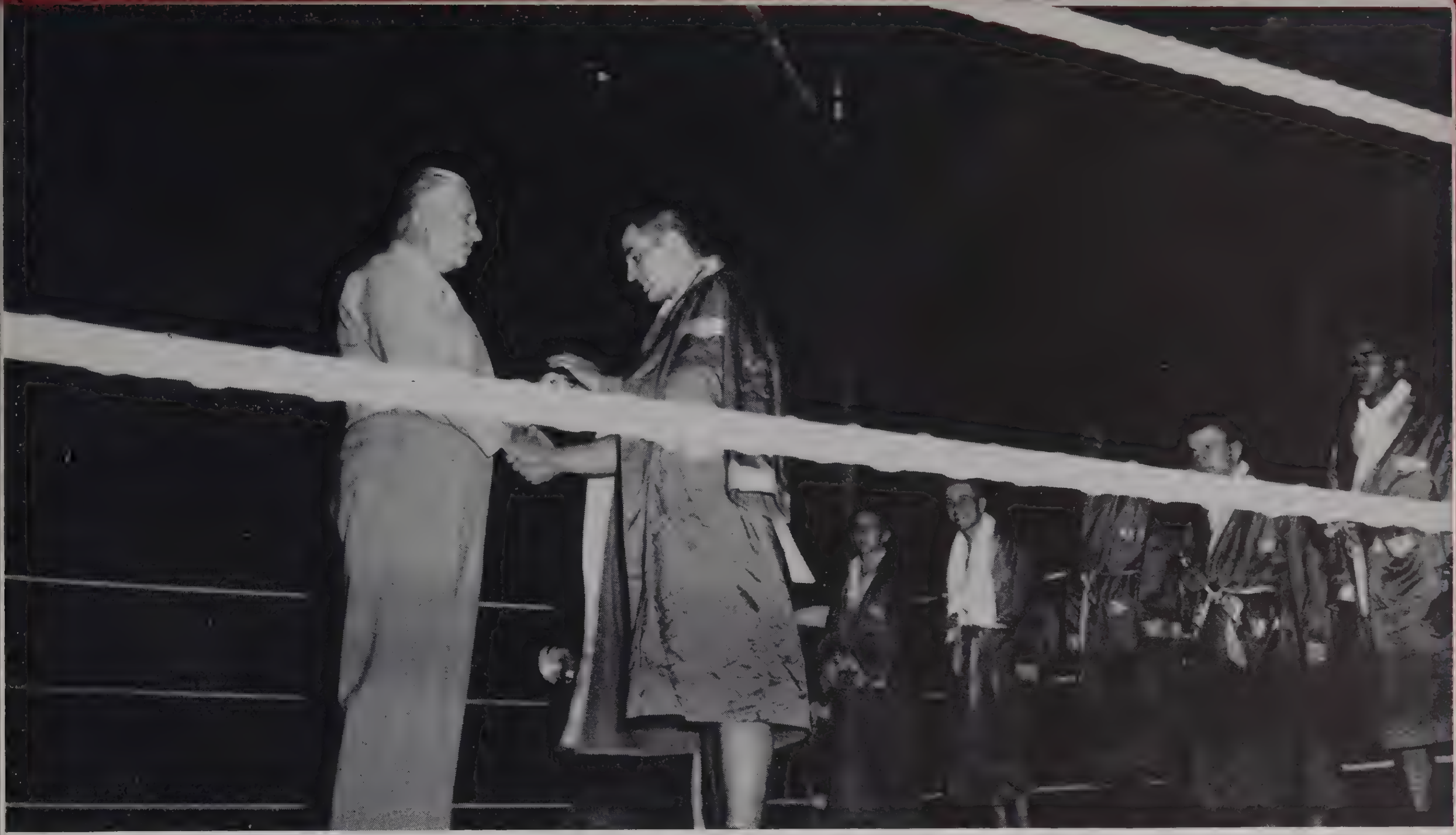
BLVD DE FRANCE

OFF DUTY

HOURS

Plenty smooth . . . the car, of course

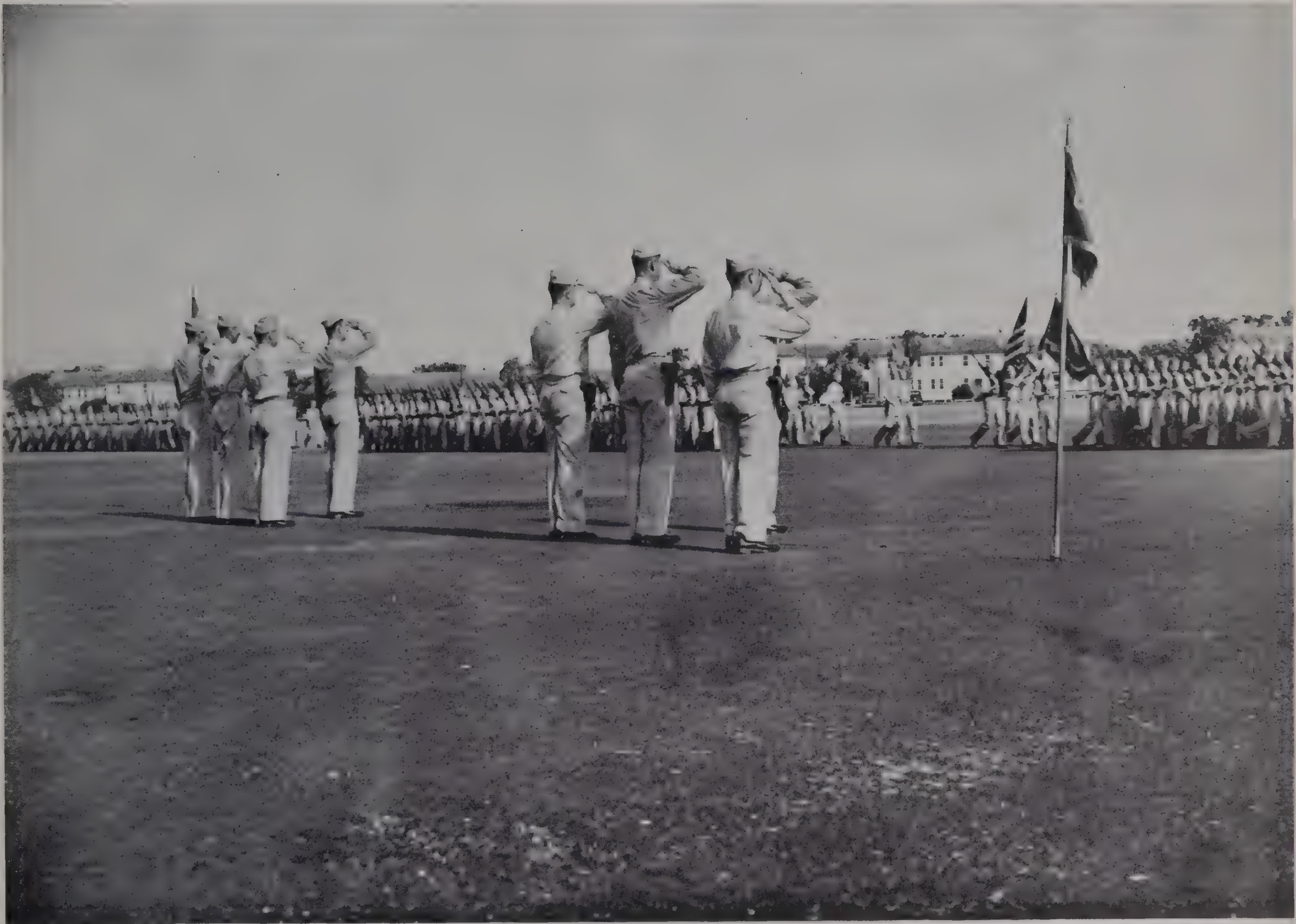
End-Around run . . . Marine style



General Pepper presents trophy to heavyweight winner

"Boots" look over some of the attractive items in the PX

PASSING



IN REVIEW

Inspecting before review

Below: EYES RIGHT!

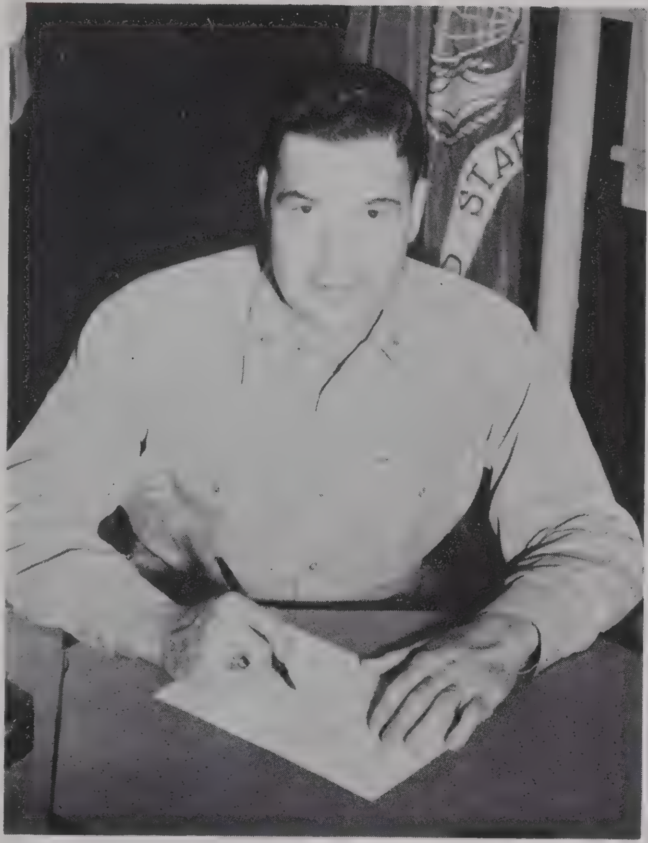
Bottom: Saluting the National Anthem

SHIPPING OUT

SEMPER

FIDELIS

SECOND BATTALION STAFF



A. B. GEIGER
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding Officer

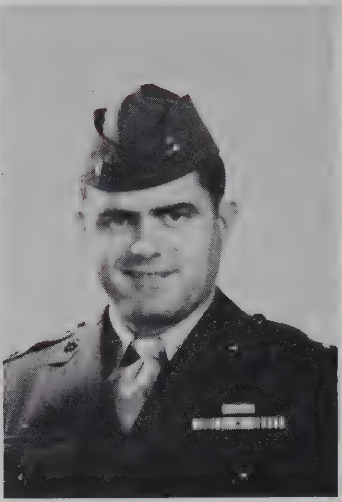
★

EUGENE V. BORO
Major
Executive Officer

ORRIN S. WRITTEN
Chief Warrant Officer
Adjutant

RODERICK M. DUNLOP
Captain
Commanding Officer
"G" Company

GERALD W. FLYNN JR.
Captain
Commanding Officer
"F" Company

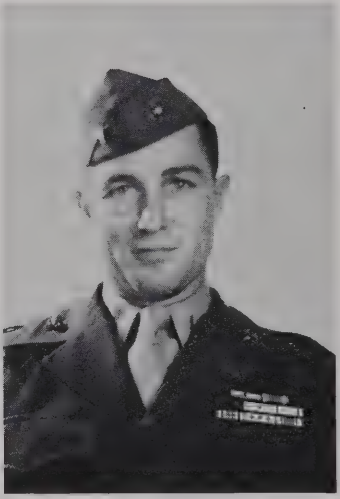


JOHN FRANCIS HUNT JR.
First Lieutenant
Company Officer

TIMOTHY J. KEARNS
First Lieutenant
Commanding Officer
"I" Company

RALPH WILLIAM LARSON
First Lieutenant
Company Officer

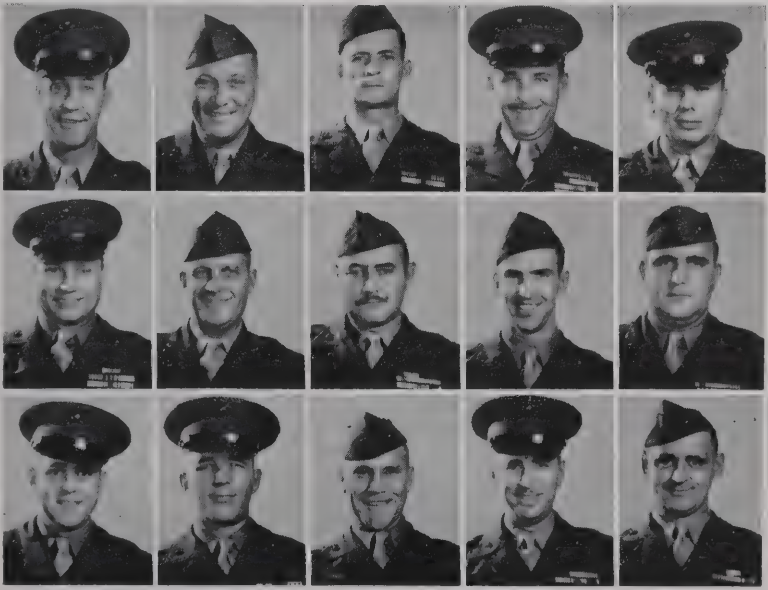
JOHN K. McCLOSKY
First Lieutenant
Commanding Officer
"K" Company



HERBERT N. RAPSON
First Lieutenant
S-3 Schools Officer

JAMES G. TILLIS
Second Lieutenant
Commanding Officer
"H" Company

A Recruit of the Second Battalion distinguishes himself by outstanding marksmanship. . . .



FIRST ROW:

Master Sergeants
HART, Richard S.
McCLOSKEY, Raymond F. Jr.
Technical Sergeants
KIGER, Sheldon F.
ZELLER, Edward S.
Staff Sergeants
BIRD, James R.

SECOND ROW:

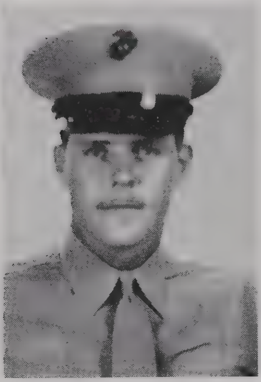
BROGDON, Wilson E.
GIROUX, Roland E.
HAYES, Edwin L.
MICHAELSON, Edgar S.
SHEEHAN, Richard W.

THIRD ROW:

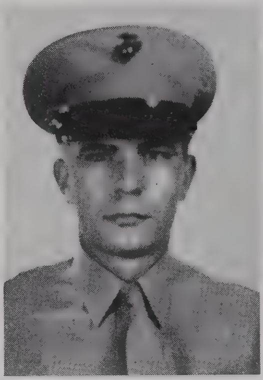
SPITZFADEN, Louis E.
STARKS, Henry A.
WINSTEAD, Johnie B.
Sergeants
McCRANIE, Irvan H. Jr.
Privates First Class
MORSE, Kenneth R.

50 PLATOON

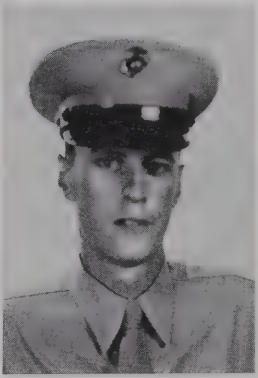
Second Battalion



L. G. BENZ
Staff Sergeant
Drill Instructor



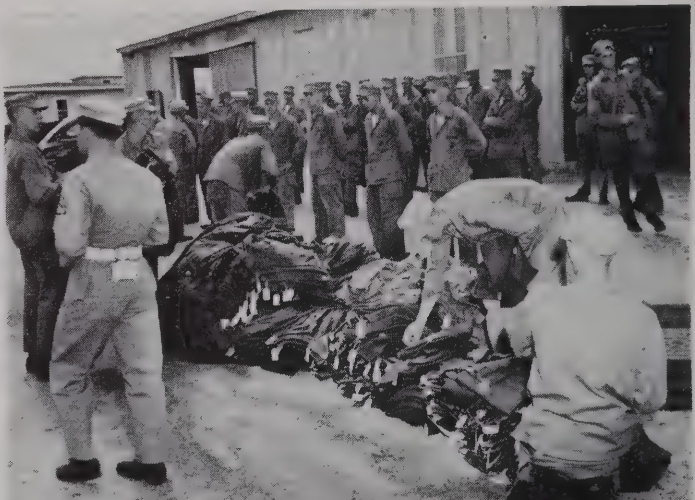
J. JAMBOR, JR.
Sergeant
Drill Instructor



D. C. McLANE
Sergeant
Drill Instructor

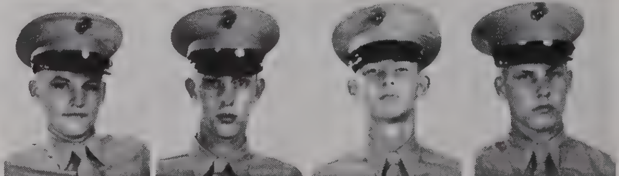
Pay Day

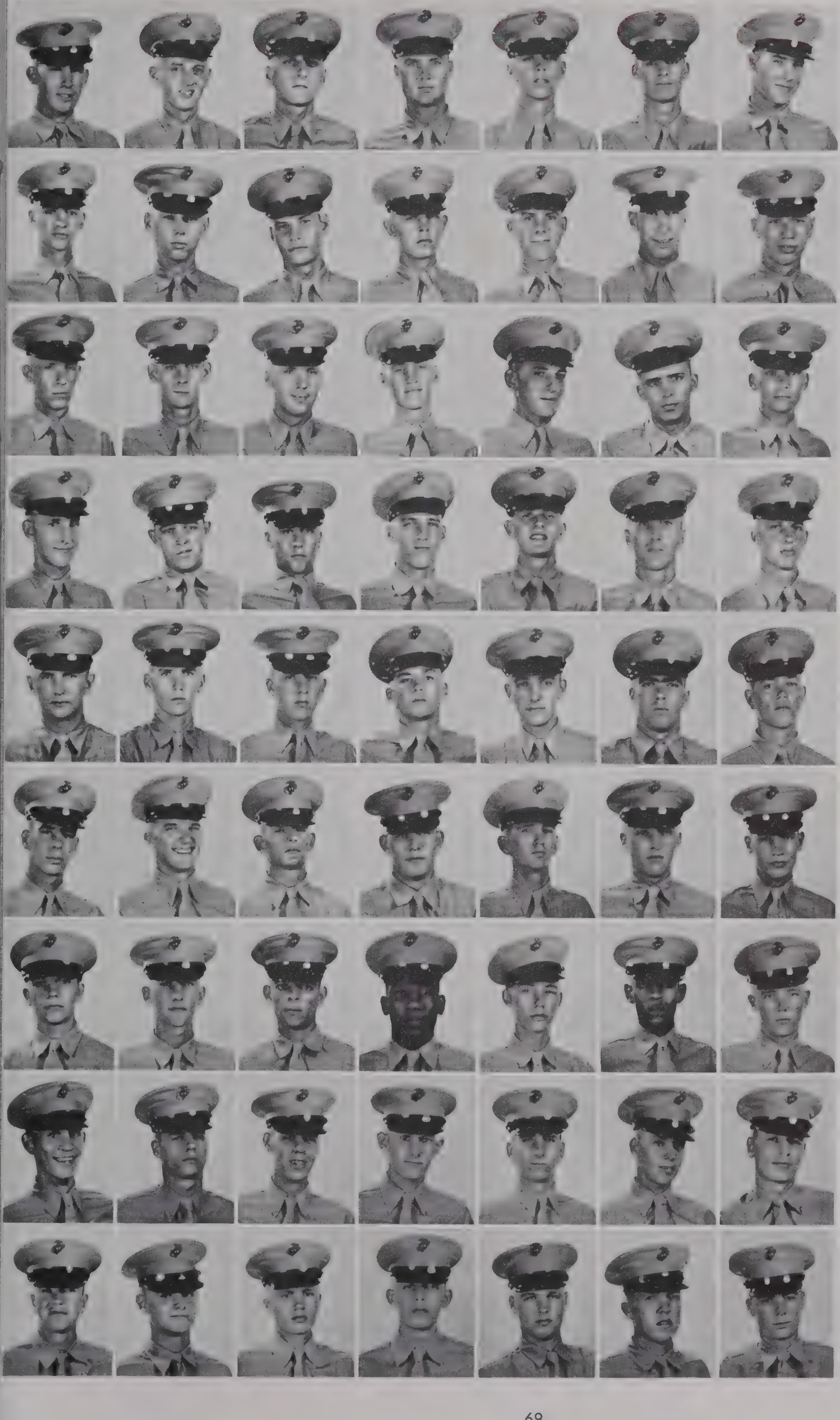
Getting greens back from the tailors after alterations—they fit!



Privates

AFFOURTIT, John W.
ARRINGTON, Edward A.
BAKER, John E.
BANGE, Charles E.





PLATOON 50

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
BARRON, Wilford W.
BURKETT, David Lee
CANNING, Thomas F.
CASON, James H.
COLLINS, Carl C., Jr.
COX, Milton
COZART, Zenus E.

SECOND ROW:
CRESSLER, Frank P., Jr.
DIXON, Donald S.
DUNNEM, Bobby L.
ELLIS, Joseph N.
EVERETT Aaron L.
FEAGLE, Leslie D., III
GALKO, Anthony J.

THIRD ROW:
GANN, Wade K.
GILPIN, Ralph E.
HAMILTON, Russell W.
HAMRICK, Paul A.
HARDAWAY, James D.
HAYDEN, Joseph M.
HELLAND, Harold, Jr.

FOURTH ROW:
HERMAN, Donald G.
HERN, Daniel E.
HOWARD, Daniel P.
HUMPHRIES, Clifton L.
HURLOCK, Dean E.
JACKSON, Ashby N.
KING, Lewis E.

FIFTH ROW:
LANGE, Mike P.
LAYELL, Moses E.
LIVELY, Paul J.
LOVE, Austin B.
MAYNARD, Maurice W.
MITTS, Isaac O.
MOREAU, Larry L.

SIXTH ROW:
PECKENPAUGH, James E.
PETRICK, Donald E.
PHELPS, Enoch A.
PUCKETT, Lee R.
ROBISON, John C.
ROCKWELL, Merton L.
RUDD, Charles D.

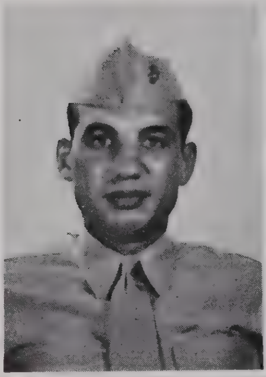
SEVENTH ROW:
SABOL, Joseph W.
SAUNIER, Donald T.
SCIORTINO, Charles E.
SHANKLIN, Gene A.
SHARP, Jack C.
SMITH, Theodore
SPELL, James L.

EIGHTH ROW:
STANT, Anthony F.
STEPHENS, Gordon L.
STROUP, Guy S.
TAYLOR, Arthur, Jr.
THOMAS, Marvin B., Jr.
THOMPSON, Denver Louis
TONKIN, Robert E., Jr.

NINTH ROW:
VAN TIL, Donald G.
VOLLMERT, Harold P.
WALKER, Paul M., Jr.
WASSIL, Robert E.
WHITNEY, Kenneth R.
WILSON, Richard A.
WRIGHT, James W.

52 PLATOON

Second Battalion



G. J. GEORGE
Sergeant
Drill Instructor

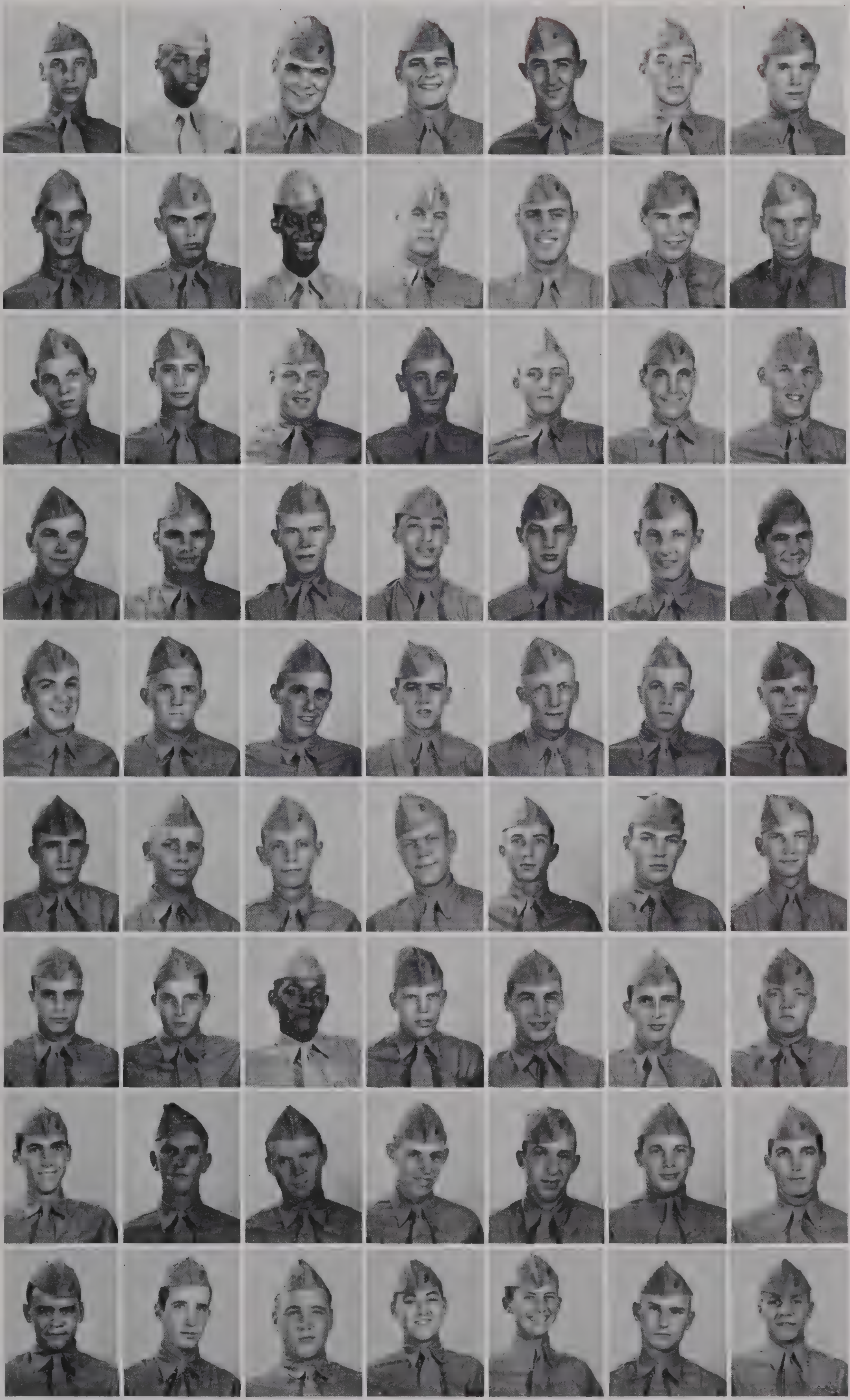
H. R. LAMY
Corporal
Drill Instructor

Weapons cleaning—"use plenty of oil"

Colonel Gieger prepares to inspect on Graduation Day

Privates

ARNSBERGER, Dale R.
BACKUS, William E., Jr.
BECKER, Stanley A.
BELTZNER, Dale A.



PLATOON 52

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
BERSCH, Harold C., Jr.
BICKERSTAFF, James H.
BRENNAN, William J.
BURKHALTER, Daniel B.
BYRNE, Kenneth C.
CAMPAU. Charles P.
CHAPLIN, Robert G.

SECOND ROW:
CONNELL, James O.
COPE, Hubert W.
CROUCH, Reginald
DECATUR, Allan R.
DENNIS, Thomas L.
DEVITZ, Anthony B.
EDWARDS, Walter S.

THIRD ROW:
EISENACHER,, Harold F.
ELROD, James H.
FRANKLIN, Boyd A.
FRANZ, Richard S.
GILLIS, Joe K.
GRIFFIN. Horace C.
HARTER, Ernest M.

FOURTH ROW:
HERRON, Robert M.
HOSTETLER, Robert D., Jr.
HUFFER, Don
JONES, Frederick, C.
KACZYNSKI, Bruno John, Jr.
KOSANA, Stephen, Jr.
KRAFT, Theodore M.

FIFTH ROW:
KRAMMES, Jay S.
LIVINGSTON, Jimmie B.
LOBRON, Richard N.
LONG, John Raymond
LUSCAVAGE, James V.
MADDUX, Roger C.
MASHBURN, Bobby J.

SIXTH ROW:
McGLUMPHY, John R.
MICHOR, Edward Joseph
MONAHAN, Terrance Delano
MOORE. Claude W.
MOORE, Lester W.
MURPHY, Patrick J.
MUSSER, Elden, Jr.

SEVENTH ROW:
OPPITO, Patrick T.
PFEIL, Raymond Eugene
PORTER, Walter R.
REDLINGER, Robert E.
REED, Donald J.
RHINE, John R.
RODELY, Thomas D.

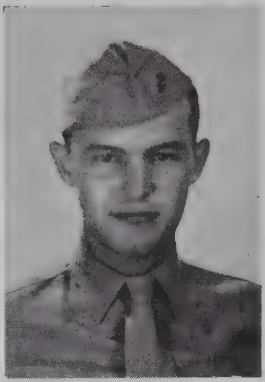
EIGHTH ROW:
ROWELL, Franklin R.
SAYLOR, John H.
SHELTON, Billy R.
SHOULTYS, John J., Jr.
SUTHERLAND, Bruce F.
SWEENEY, Joseph W.
THOMPSON, Doyle C.

NINTH ROW:
TINDELL, Edward R.
TRAPP, Gilbert R., Jr.
WAGES, Aubrey E.
WEBER, James A.
WILSON, Elwood J.
WOLFE, Kenneth E.
WOLFE, William F.

54 PLATOON

Second Battalion

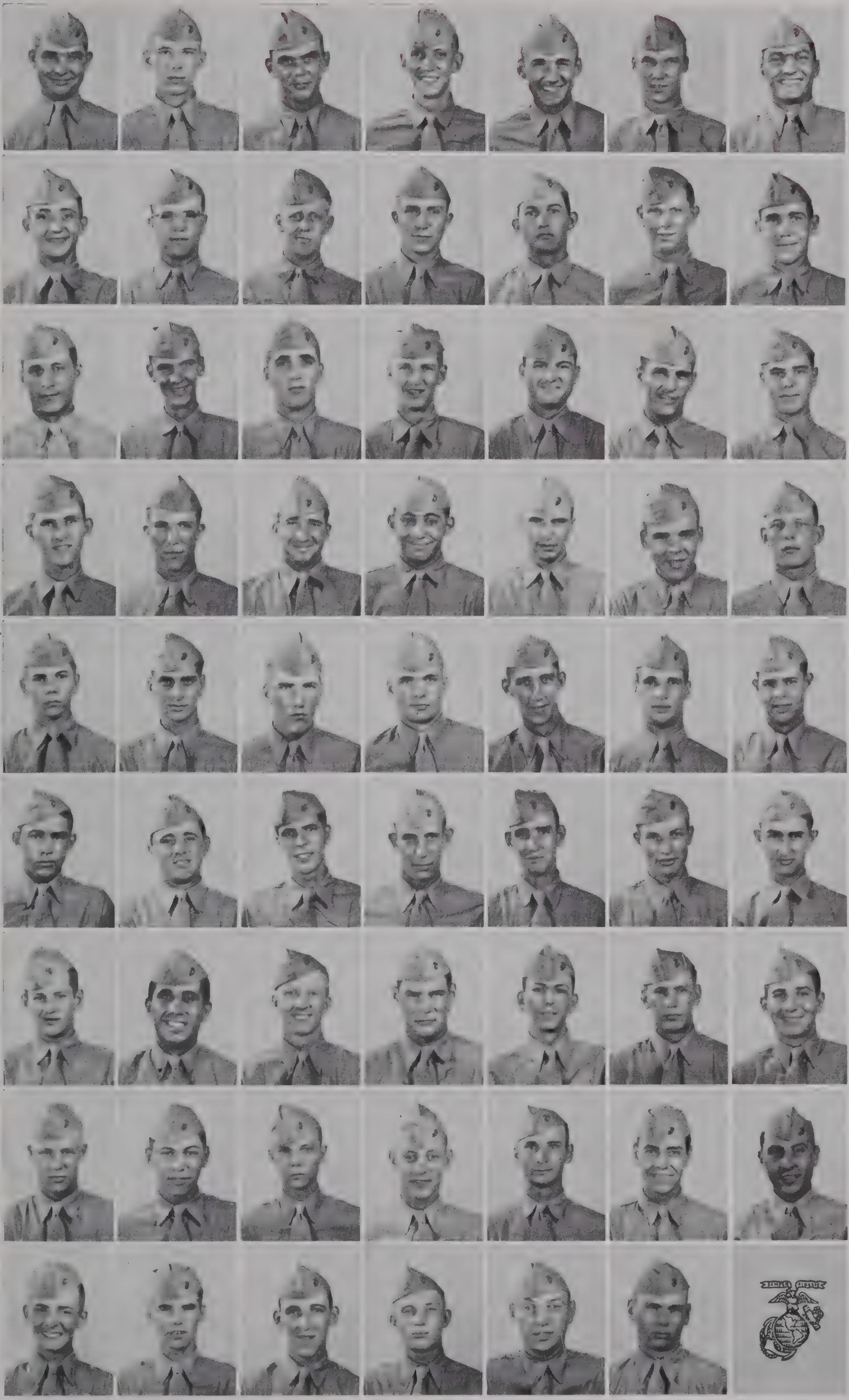
J. C. GREEN
Corporal
Drill Instructor



A. G. FIRESTONE
Private First Class
Drill Instructor

Training in combat principles

"Dress Right . . . Dress!!"



PLATOON 54

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
Privates
ASH, Paul L.
AXLINE, John A.
BENEDICT, Richard G.
BENSON, Edwin F.
BLASKO, Edward F.
BRADLEY, James H.
CAMPBELL, Carl M., Jr.

SECOND ROW:
COTUGNO, Charles
CRABLE, Wilbur G.
CRANDALL, Mathew W.
CUMMINS, Floyd W.
CRIBBS, J. E.
DARR, Robert Sylvester
DEMPSEY, Bob L.

THIRD ROW:
DORN, Robert F.
ELDON, Ralph T.
FEEHAN, John R.
FOLKINS, Victor E.
GEHM, Rudolph
GIBSON, Kenneth Neil
HAVEL, John H.

FOURTH ROW:
HILL, Luther Bennet, Jr.
HORTON, Roscoe St. Clair
HUMMEL, Robert V.
IANDOSCA, Massemino A.
JAMAR, Frederick G., Jr.
KNIGHT, D. H.
KOEHLER, Fred W.

FIFTH ROW:
LACK, Lawrence, Jr.
LAMONTE, Vincent A.
LIGJAY,, J. J.
LITTLE, John W
LONG, David A.
LORD, Robert C.
MALONE, Jimmy Eskel

SIXTH ROW:
MATOY, Earl F.
MILLETT, Kenneth W.
MILONE, Louis F.
MOTT, Raymond G.
PIERCE, Richard F.
RAGAN, Benjamin B.
ROBERTSON, James F.

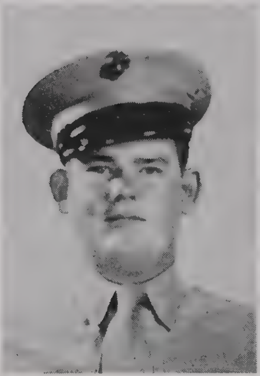
SEVENTH ROW:
ROGERS, Robert J.
SCIBELLI, Eugene A.
SHOW, Kenneth C., Jr.
SHUSHKOWSKI, Walter P.
SILVEY, Jerome E.
STAMPER, Charles L.
STANISKY, Richard J.

EIGHTH ROW:
TAFT, Norman F.
TEETER, Leo L.
THARP, John J.
TIMMONS, Floyd H.
TOLLIVER, Donald E.
TURNER, George M., Jr.
VALENTINE, Craig H.

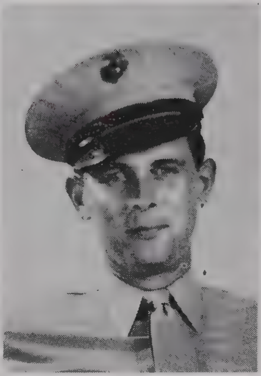
NINTH ROW:
VARNER, John S., Jr.
WEAVER, Charles E.
WEBER, Donald C.
WHITE, David B.
WILDER, Horace Q.
WILSON, Richard G.

56 PLATOON

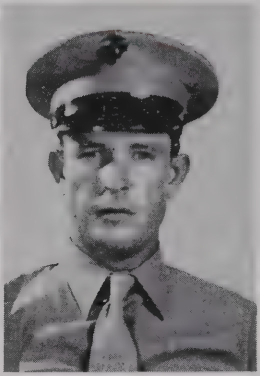
Second Battalion



J. E. CHANDLER
Sergeant
Drill Instructor



W. H. JORDAN
Sergeant
Drill Instructor



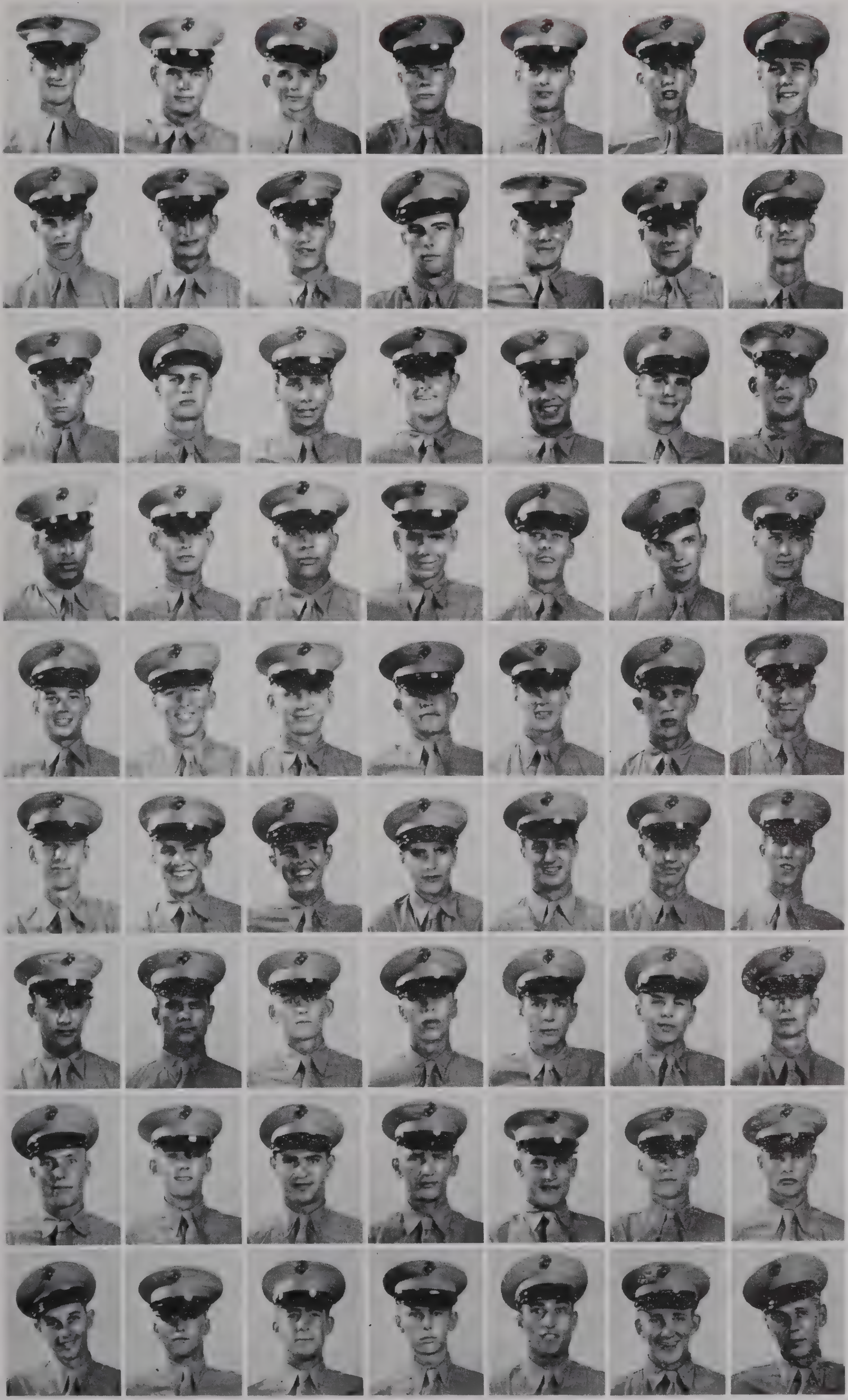
N. G. WATSON
Sergeant
Drill Instructor

Rolling blanket- rolls; preparing to leave camp

FIRST ROW:

Privates
ALT, Charles E.
BATEMAN, Kenneth W.
BEATTY, John L.
BELIGOTTI, Augustus D.
BENNETT, William T.
BENOY, Robert F.
BICKHAM, Keith D., Jr.

SECOND ROW:
BORG, Andrew R.
BUCK, Gordon G.
CARPENTER, Ted F.
CARTER, Cecil C.
CLINE, Joseph L.
COPELAN, George J.
CORNIST, Eddie



PLATOON 56

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
CULBERTSON, Raleigh E.
DANIELS, Calvin L.
DEHART, Harvey F.
DONNELLY, Ernest J.
DOROSK, John C.
DOUKAS, Joakim S.
DRISCOLL, Robert J.

SECOND ROW:
EDWARDS, Maywood H.
FICCHI, Louis J.
FILIPCZAK, John P.
FLANAGAN, John J., Jr.
FREESE, Nicholas, Jr.
GELLENBECK, Oscar A.
GEORGE, Kenneth W.

THIRD ROW:
GODDARD, Bobby L.
GRANT, Eldred H.
HAMES, Ronald
HARRIS, Jewell W.
HARVEY, John J.
HENRY, John W., Jr.
HEROLD, Robert T.

FOURTH ROW:
HIMDEN, Joseph R.
HODGES, Robert S.
HOOKS, Delmo C.
HORVATH, Baylor P.
HUGHES, John P.
HUNT, Clarence E.
JANEC, Lee M.

FIFTH ROW:
JONES, Roy E.
JOOS, Robert M.
KALESHEFSKI, Eugene E.
KELLEY, Calvin G.
KLINE, M. L.
KOZIATEK, Vincent N.
KRUPINSKI, John N.

SIXTH ROW:
KUDZA, William C.
LANG, John R.
LANGLEY, Robert C.
LEVY, Martin
LORENZINI, Richard A.
LOWMON, William H.
MANDELL, Isadore

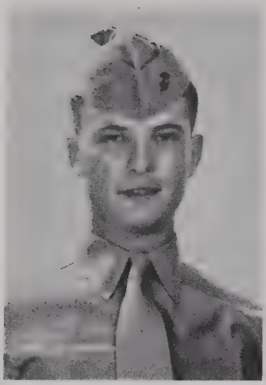
SEVENTH ROW:
MARTINEZ, Nestor
MATHIS, William S.
MICKEL, James R.
MIESNER, Wolfgang H.
MILLER, Raymond L.
MULLER, Donald C.
NORDAHL, Charles

EIGHTH ROW:
NOWELL, Charles E.
PERRY, Joseph
REVOIRE, Richard C.
ROMAN, Charles M.
SCARBORO, Morgan G.
SCHILLING, Gene P.
SCHILLING, William D.

NINTH ROW:
SCHREINER, Robert D.
SHOOP, Ronald H.
SINK, Fred B.
STAIN, Thomas R.
VASILE, Louis
WHEELER, Donald R.
ZEIGLER, Miley E.

58 PLATOON

Second Battalion

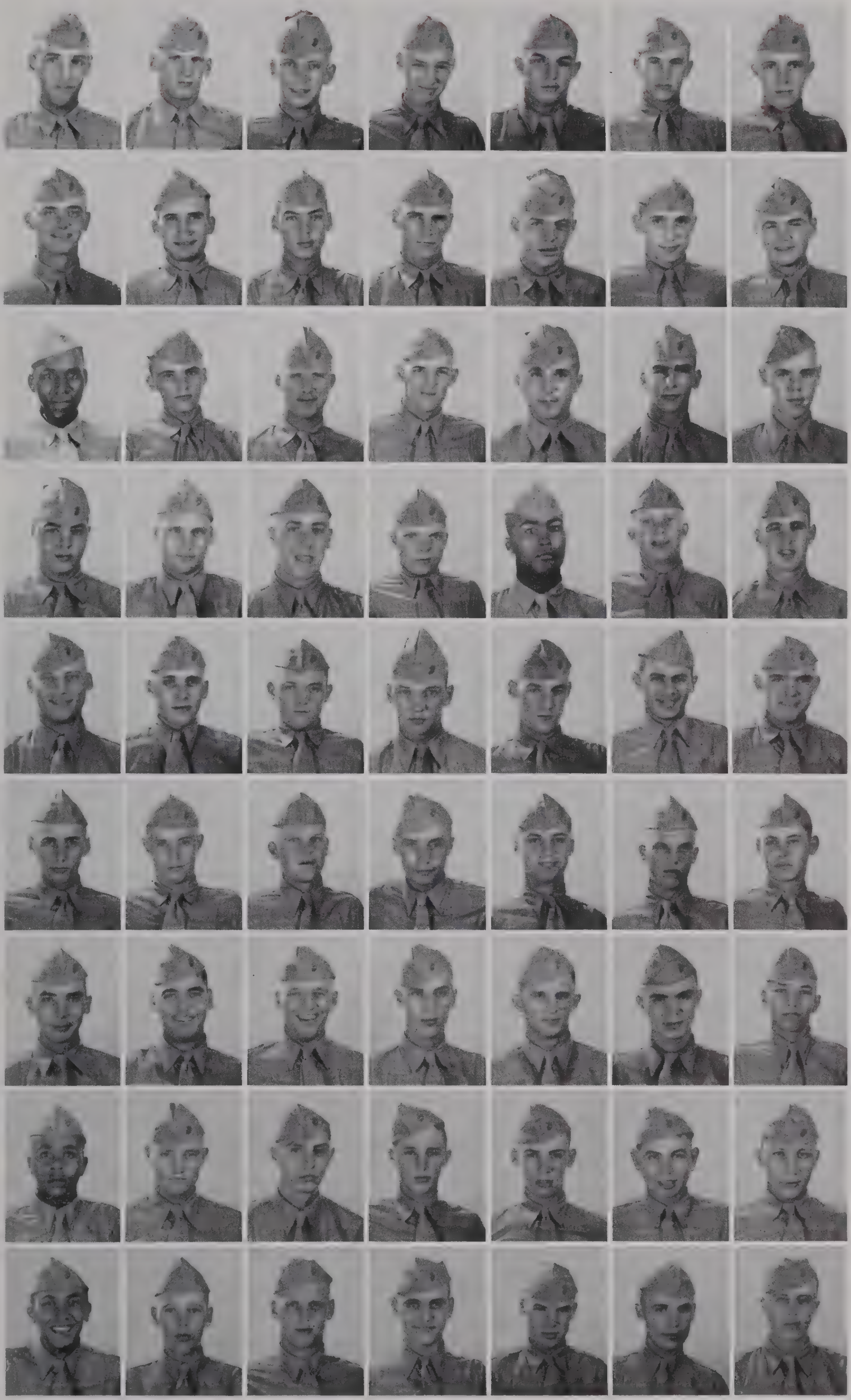


S. L. FRANKLIN
Corporal
Drill Instructor

★

Men of the platoon chipped in and bought these radios for the men who scored the highest in range firing.

Close order drill



PLATOON 58

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
Privates
ANDERSON, John H.
BARNES, David L.
BENSON, E. F.
BOSWELL, W. J.
BOWMAN, Clifford B.
BROCK, James K., Jr.
CARDMAN, Richard J.

SECOND ROW:
CARPENTER, H. P.
CARUSO, Nicholas J.
CELA, John G.
CORNELIUS, Raymond A.
COULAHAN, Donald F.
DREELAN, Sheryll H.
DUGGAN, William J.

THIRD ROW:
DUJUE, Monte C.
FLORENCE, Paul H.
FORSYTHE, Alvin L.
FORTE, Don A.
FORTIER, Roger R. J.
GIANNONE, Michael
GIBNEY, William A.

FOURTH ROW:
GLATCH, Francis J.
HARRIS, Andrew D., Jr.
HEISLEY, Dale O.
HUML, Clemence E., Jr.
JACKSON, James W.
JAMISON, B. L.
KING, James F.

FIFTH ROW:
KNOWLTON, Richard D.
LAFOND, Marc V.
LAMB, Peter F.
LATKA, John F.
MANCHESTER, William I.
MARINO, Anthony S.
MAYE, Thomas L.

SIXTH ROW:
McCALL, Donald B.
McNELLY, Mike J.
MICKLUS, Bernard J.
MONTGOMERY, Ralph N.
MURPHY, Donald C.
NANCE, Charles A.
NOLAN, Francis M.

SEVENTH ROW:
NULTY, William J.
OLIVER, John F.
OLSEN, George E.
PARLIER, James M.
PETERSON, Earl W.
ROBINSON, Billy I.
ROGERS, James D.

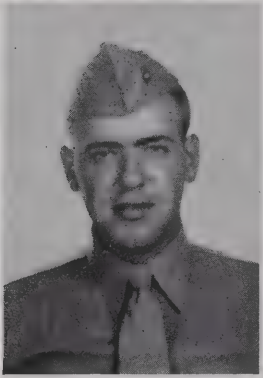
EIGHTH ROW:
SCOTT, John R.
SHEPHERD, Robert J.
SKUMAUTZ, Vern L.
SMITH, Bobby L.
STATEN, Dennis E.
SWOOPE, Ronald M.
SZABADOS, Martin A.

NINTH ROW:
THAIN, A. A.
TOTH, John
WANIGER, George W.
WELKY, John E.
WHALEN, Frank M.
WORKMAN, Oliver D.
WOZNIAK, Richard L.

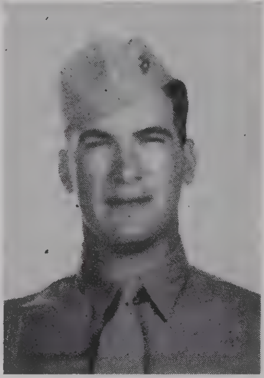
60 PLATOON

Second Battalion

L. G. ALLEN
Sergeant
Drill Instructor



L. E. TUTTLE
Sergeant
Drill Instructor



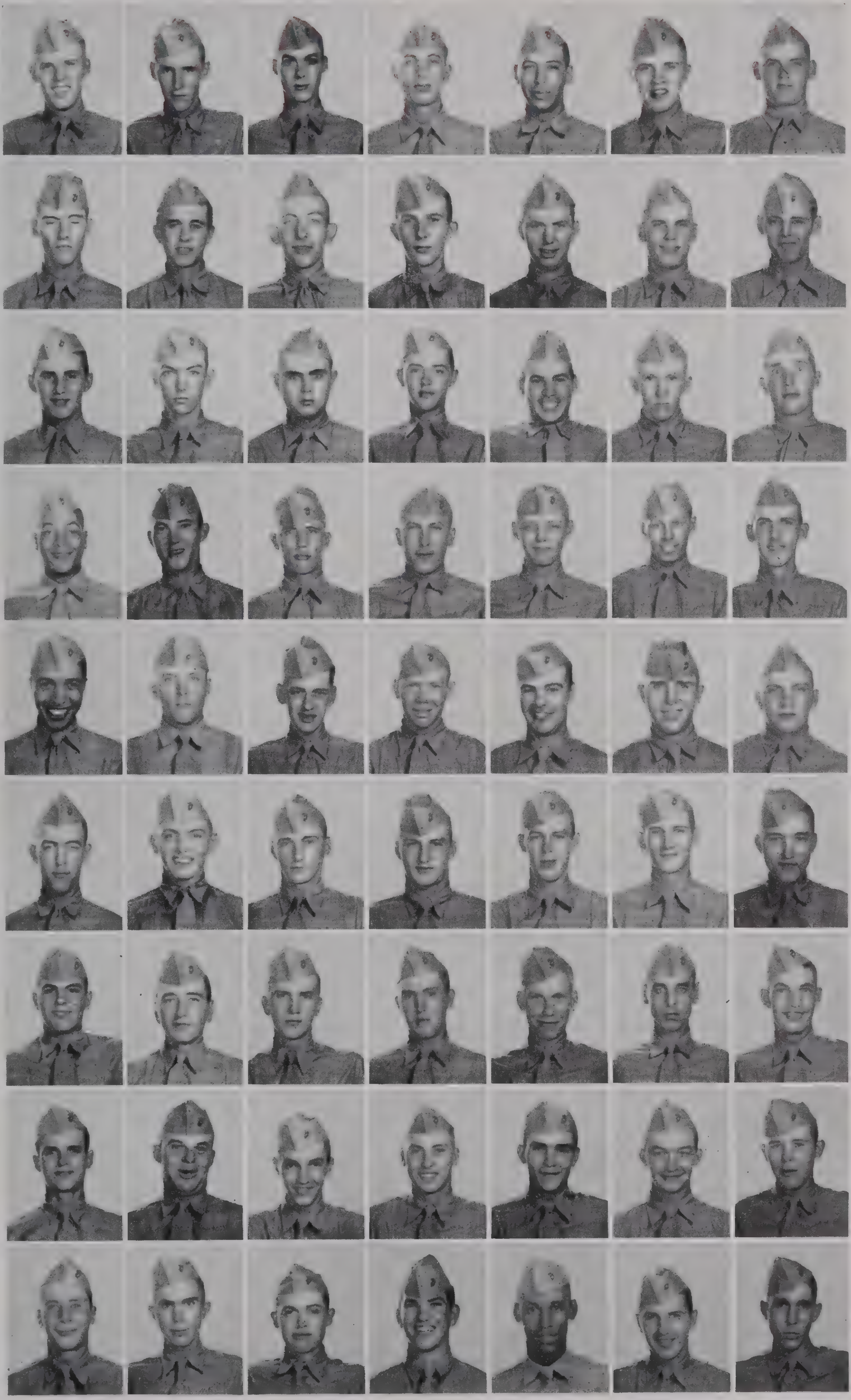
S. T. ADAMS
Private First Class
Drill Instructor

This could go on forever—mess duty

★

Privates

ARABIE, Douglas J.
BACKUS, Phillip A.
BARBEE, LeRoy A.
BARONET, Lee N.
BARTON, Arthur R., Jr.



PLATOON 60

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
BOOTH, George C.
CARTER, James M.
CARY, William K.
CAVRICH, Charles J.
CELESTIN, Donald C.
CHASE, Maurice R., Jr.
CHEMIS, Charles R.

SECOND ROW:
CLUNIE, James T., Jr.
COOK, Donald E.
CORRY, Raymond H.
COWIN, Earl J.
DILLEHAY, George D.
EMERY, Robert S.
FRITZ, LeRoy C.

THIRD ROW:
GILBO, Lawrence J., Jr.
GLAUSIER, Robert E., Jr.
HANCOCK, Roy H.
HARRIS, Charles C.
HEBERT, Earl J.
HEICHEL, Earl E.
HORNISH, George R.

FOURTH ROW:
HOUSE, Jesse C., Jr.
HOWELL, Donald K.
HUNTERMARK, Albert G.
JESKE, Leonard A.
JOHNSTON, Walter R.
JONES, Robert L.
JONUS, Raymond T.

FIFTH ROW:
KINGSBURY, Albert W.
KREUTZ, Charles S.
LANGLOIS, Eugene E.
LINDSEY, James J.
MAUS, F. S., Jr.
MAX, George A.
McCAULEY, Eugene H., Jr.

SIXTH ROW:
MORRISON, Thomas I.
NEWTON, William J.
O'CONNOR, Richard F.
OUWERKERK, Ronald R.
PARKER, Clarence H.
PFLUG, Ronald D.
PICCININI, Febo B.

SEVENTH ROW:
PIGEON, Joseph L.
SCHUCKERT, Walter A.
SHARROW, Edward S.
SALTER, Clifford T., Jr.
SNYDER, George D.
STAGRAY, Ronald G.
STEVENS, Homer D.

EIGHTH ROW:
SWEENEY, Richard F.
SWEETSER, Charles R.
TAKACS, Robert P.
TATUM, James R.
TAUBER, Gerald L.
TAYLOR, Richard H.
TEN EYCK, Donald F.

NINTH ROW:
TOSI, George T.
WADDELL, Ronald E.
WALKER, James A.
WARREN, George F.
WELLS, Adolphus W., Jr.
WITEK, Stanley C.
YORK, Fred R.

62
PLATOON
Second Battalion

R. F. FORD
Sergeant
Drill Instructor

T. L. McHUGH
Sergeant
Drill Instructor

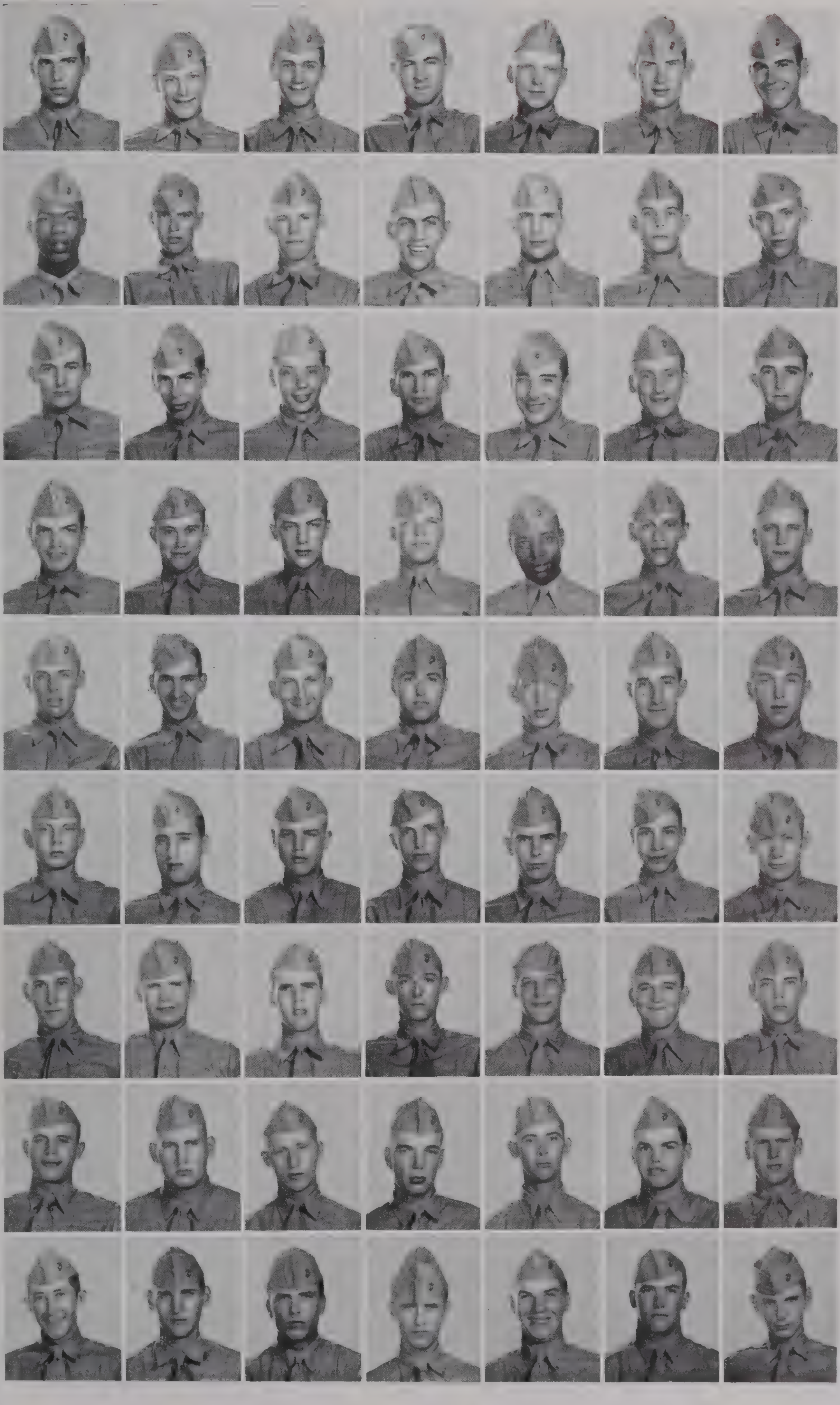
F. A. MAJORIS
Private First Class
Drill Instructor

Gas Masks should be correctly adjusted before entering gas chamber—or else.

"Parade Rest"

Privates

ADAMS, Jefferson D.
ALLEN, Joe H., Jr.
ARCHER, Harold L.



PLATOON 62

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
BACCILE, Peter
BANKS, Don
BAUDANZA, Oliviero A., Jr.
BEASOCK, Kenneth U.
BROOKS, James C.
CASTILLER, Leonard J.
CAVALLERO, Dominick J.

SECOND ROW:
DAVIS, Braxton E.
DENTON, William C.
DEUBLER, Donald E.
EISMIN, Leonard D.
ERDELY, Joseph F., Jr.
ESLICK, Gerald G.
FARMER, James L., Jr.

THIRD ROW:
GACEK, Chester J.
GARRAND, Richard A.
GARRONE, Anthony M.
GENIER, Glenn R.
GRAY, Leon W.
GREENAN, Frank P., Jr.
HALLBROOK, Ralph E.

FOURTH ROW:
HISEY Glenn A.
JOHNSON, Collis W.
JUDA, Richard S.
KENNY, John H.
KING, Freeman C.
KOLANDA, Alan K.
LASKY, Stanley P.

FIFTH ROW:
LAVISKA, Charles P.
LEVESQUE, Robert E.
LOFFREDO, Edmund E.
LUBY, Donald J.
LYNCH, Gerald E.
McBRIDE, Cecil R.
McCONNELL, Robert J.

SIXTH ROW:
McCOY, William P.
MILLER, John F.
MORRIS, Paul R.
MULLIN, Jay H.
NAPIER, Alfred L.
PAHYS, Nick N.
PAQUETTE, Joseph R. R.

SEVENTH ROW:
PERRY, Jullian E.
PHELAN Robert J.
PITTENGER, William F.
REGNER, George W.
REPLOGLE, Robert F.
RHEAUME, Armon J.
ROSSMAN, James E.

EIGHTH ROW:
SCHUENEMEYER, Marvin G.
SKINNER, Johnney M.
SMITH, Paul M.
SMITH, William H.
STACY, Maurice A.
STEINMETZ, William L.
STEPHEN, Roy A.

NINTH ROW:
SUMMERS, Robert E.
SZALKOWSKI, Stanley L.
TAMBURO, Charles A.
TOMICKI, Casimer N.
TOPAR, Walter
VAN DUZER, William R.
WILCOX, Harry J.

64 PLATOON

Second Battalion

Dry firing from sitting position

The "D.I." helps a boot adjust his rifle sling

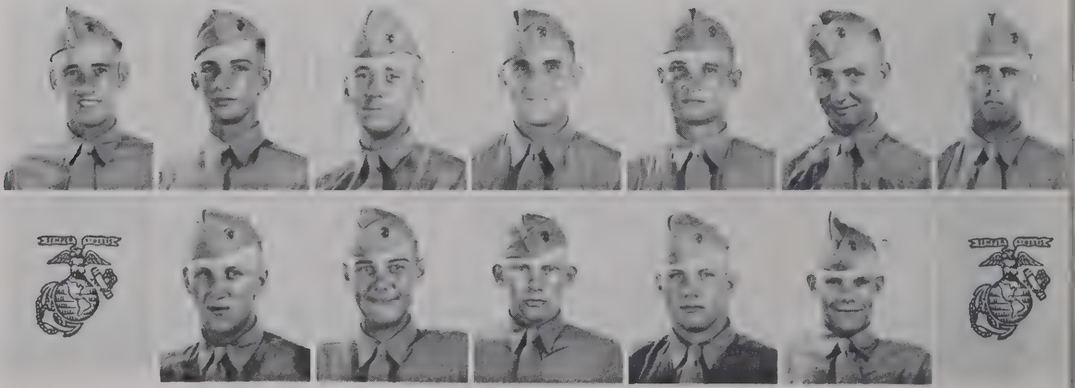
FIRST ROW:

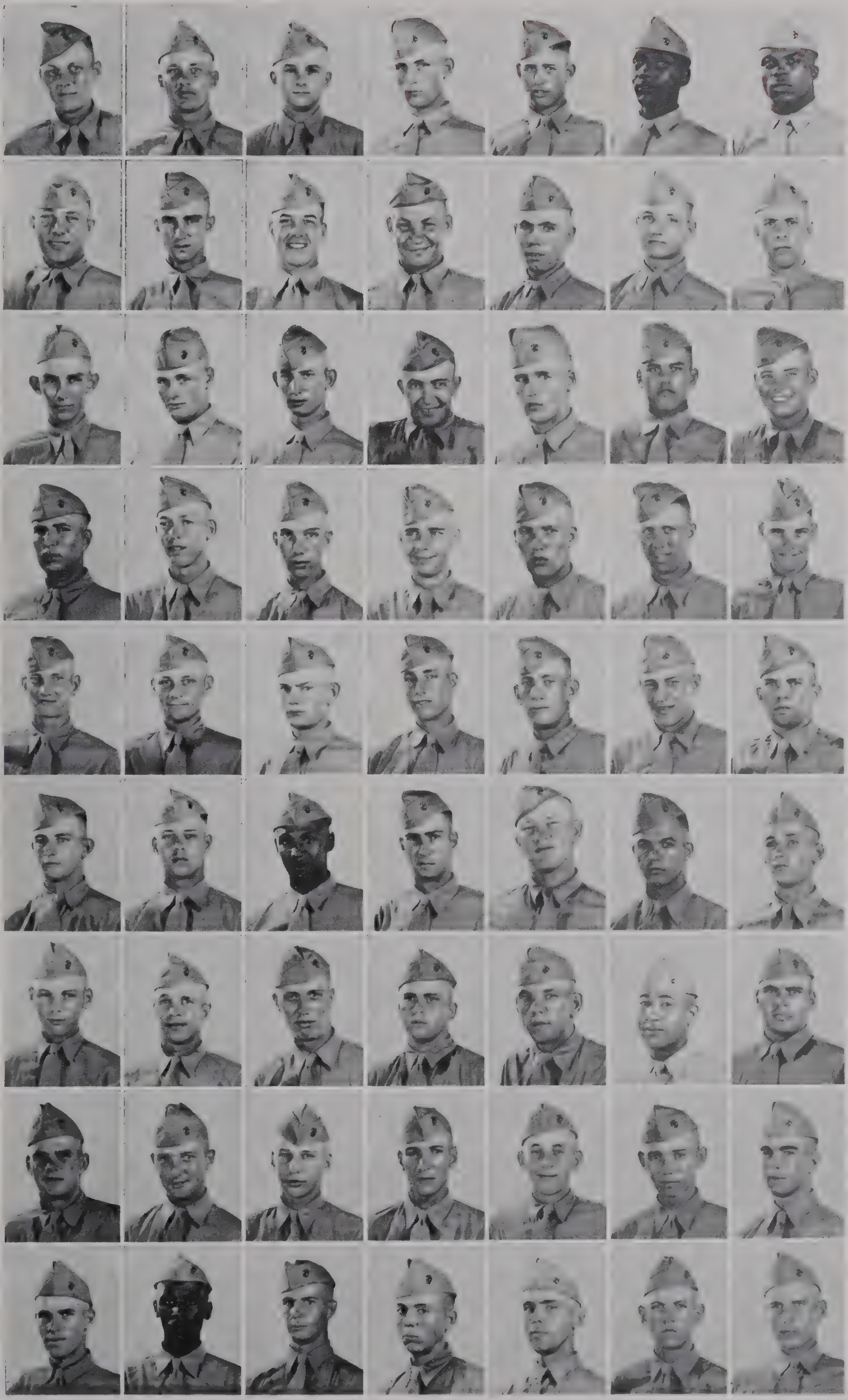
Privates

AVERILL, Robert W.
BALBIERZ, Lawrence R.
BARKER, George A.
BARNWELL, Jerry S.
BECKER, Roland W.
BERNS, Robert A.
BICKFORD, Kendall N.

SECOND ROW:

BORZYNSKI, Dennis
BRESCHEL, Robert R.
BROWN, Earl R.
BUCHTER, Carl
BUTTREY, Orville L.





PLATOON 64

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
CARTER, David M.
CASTLE, Jesse L.
CHARTRAND, Donald W.
CHESNIC, Cvetko J.
CRADY, Richard C.
CRAWFORD, Charles A.
CROCKETT, Arthur W.

SECOND ROW:
DANCA, Vincent J.
DAVIS, Hardy N.
DEMETRAKIS, George R.
DOMECQ, Harold A., Jr.
FELDMAN, David A.
FRIDLEY, Lester J.
GALLISON, Ronald W.

THIRD ROW:
GARST, Marshall L.
GESKE, Jack G.
GIBBONS, Patrick J.
GILBERT, Hudson O.
GILLESPIE, Bobby E.
GORDON, Willie R.
GROSSHANS, Paul G.

FOURTH ROW:
HAIR, Willard D.
HANSCOM, Robert L.
HARDWICK, Edward F.
HUBEL, Frank
JERNEE, Huston R.
JOACHIM, Richard J.
JOHNSON, Deward F.

FIFTH ROW:
JOHNSON, Donald R., Jr.
KANIEWSKI, Joseph A.
KEELER, Clyde E., Jr.
LADD, Mark B., Jr.
LAIRD, Joseph F.
LANDERS, Richard O.
LANDRETH, Thomas F.

SIXTH ROW:
LITTLE, Harold W.
MAY, Robert E.
McDONNELL, Charles C.
MERCER, Glen J.
MOHLER, Howard P.
MOTT, Robert P.
NELSON, David H.

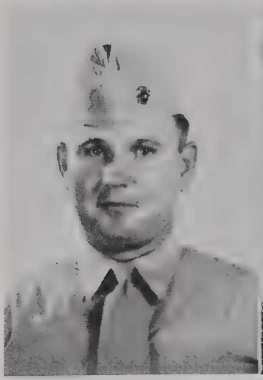
SEVENTH ROW:
OAKLEY, Will A., Jr.
PETTIBONE, Robert H.
REESER, Neil D.
ROBERTS, David N.
SCOVIL, Weldon W.
SETTLES, Richard A.
SHAW, Clifford O.

EIGHTH ROW:
SIZEMORE, Harold
SPATH, George F.
STAB, Alfred T.
STEWART, James S.
STICHTER, Gerald J.
TABAR, Frank W.
THOMPSON, William L.

NINTH ROW:
TOWNSEND, Allen R.
TURNER, Lenuel R.
TURNER, Robert L.
VEILLON, Joseph T.
VOS, Robert L.
WOOD, Julian, Jr.
ZABEL, Duane D.

66 PLATOON

Second Battalion



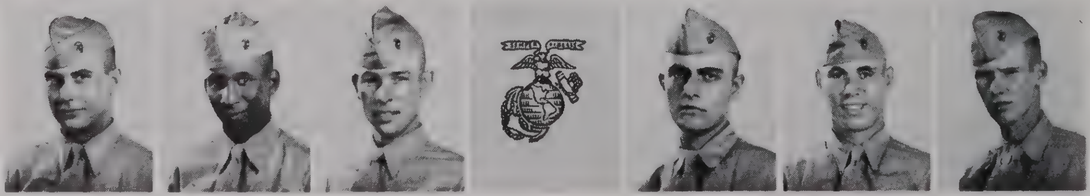
C. H. SEXTON
Sergeant
Drill Instructor

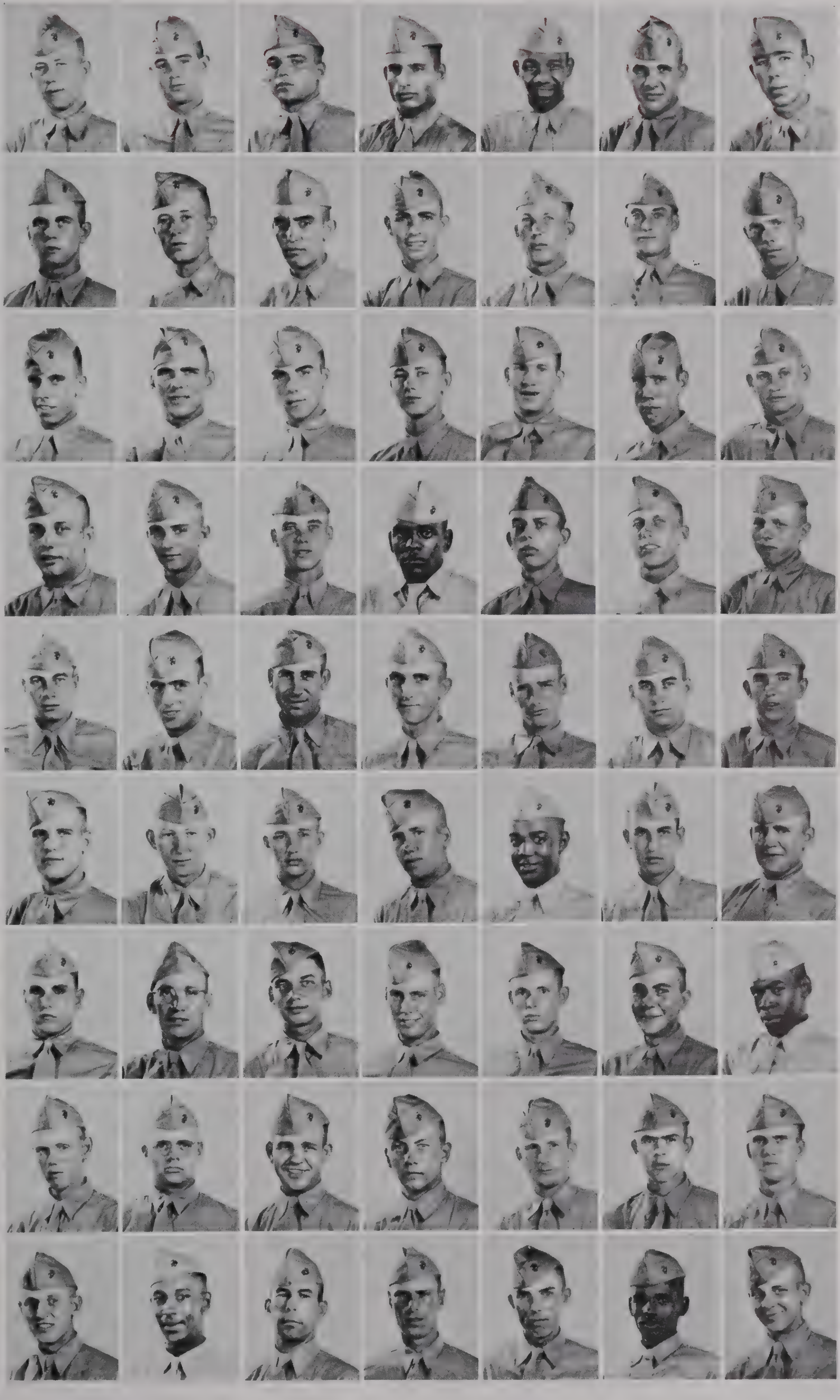
G. E. WAGGONER
Corporal
Drill Instructor

No encouragement is needed here

FIRST ROW:

ANDREWS, William A.
ARMSTEAD, Theodore H.
BLANKENSHIP, Ted A.
BOLGER, Robert W.
BOMBICH, Raymond J.
BOSTON, Arthur G.





PLATOON 66

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
BROOKOVER, James R.
BROWN, Lee R.
CAMPBELL, Edward H.
CANALES, Modesto
CARTER, Warner
CHEATHAM, Andrew J.
CORNWELL, John F.

SECOND ROW:
COZART, Granda T.
DILSAVER, William E.
DODEZ, Roy E., Jr.
DOSTILLIO, Kelly F.
DRENNAN, Jimmy H.
DUMAS, William H.
ERICKSON, Robert J.

THIRD ROW:
FINISECY, Lawrence W.
FREDERICK, Joseph F.
FRITZKI, William T.
FROST, Austin P., Jr.
GAUMER, Richard O.
GRIGSBY, Bobby K.
GRIMM, William A.

FOURTH ROW:
GRUNINGER, Ernest L.
GUMAN, John D.
HAROLD, Bernard C.
HAYDEN, Robert A., Jr.
HINCHY, Jack W.
HOLLOWAY, Ansel
HUNING, Neil V.

FIFTH ROW:
INGRAM, Thomas R.
KEANE, Michael F.
KRAUSHAAR, George T.
LADEMAN, Raymond F.
LAVIN, Thomas P.
LAWTON, Francis X.
LEEDS, Robert G.

SIXTH ROW:
LONG, Charles A.
McQUEEN, Jacob H.
MONTGOMERY, Robert T.
MOORE, Robert J.
NEWMAN, Albert
PARRETT, Robert, Jr.
PAULUS, Jack D.

SEVENTH ROW:
REED, Edward J., Jr.
REYNOLDS, Gilbert T.
RIDINGS, Verlin E.
RITTENHOUSE, Donald L.
ROEBUCK, Wesley T.
ROSERA, Richard W.
ROSS, Robert E.

EIGHTH ROW:
ROWE, Frazier H.
SIDERS, Raymond F.
SMITH, Jerry L.
SPALDING, Richard M.
STANTON, Robert J.
THOMAS, Donald N.
VALENTINE, Morris J.

NINTH ROW:
WALSH, Robert D.
WARREN, H. B.
WATERS, George E.
WEIGAND, William H., Jr.
WICKLAND, Roger A.
WILLIAMS, Gerald M.
ZAMBORY, J. M.

68 PLATOON

Second Battalion

W. S. LABAN
Private First Class
Drill Instructor

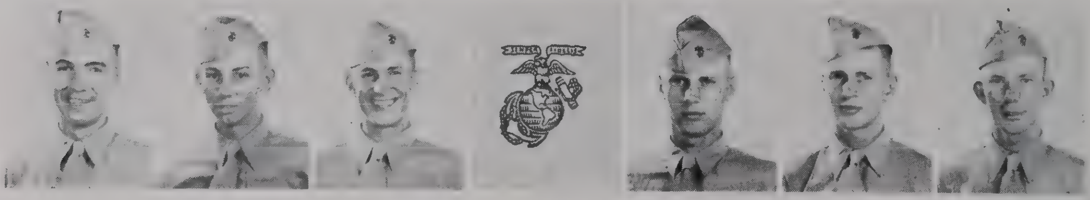
Boots, in quadrangle formation, practice "snapping in"

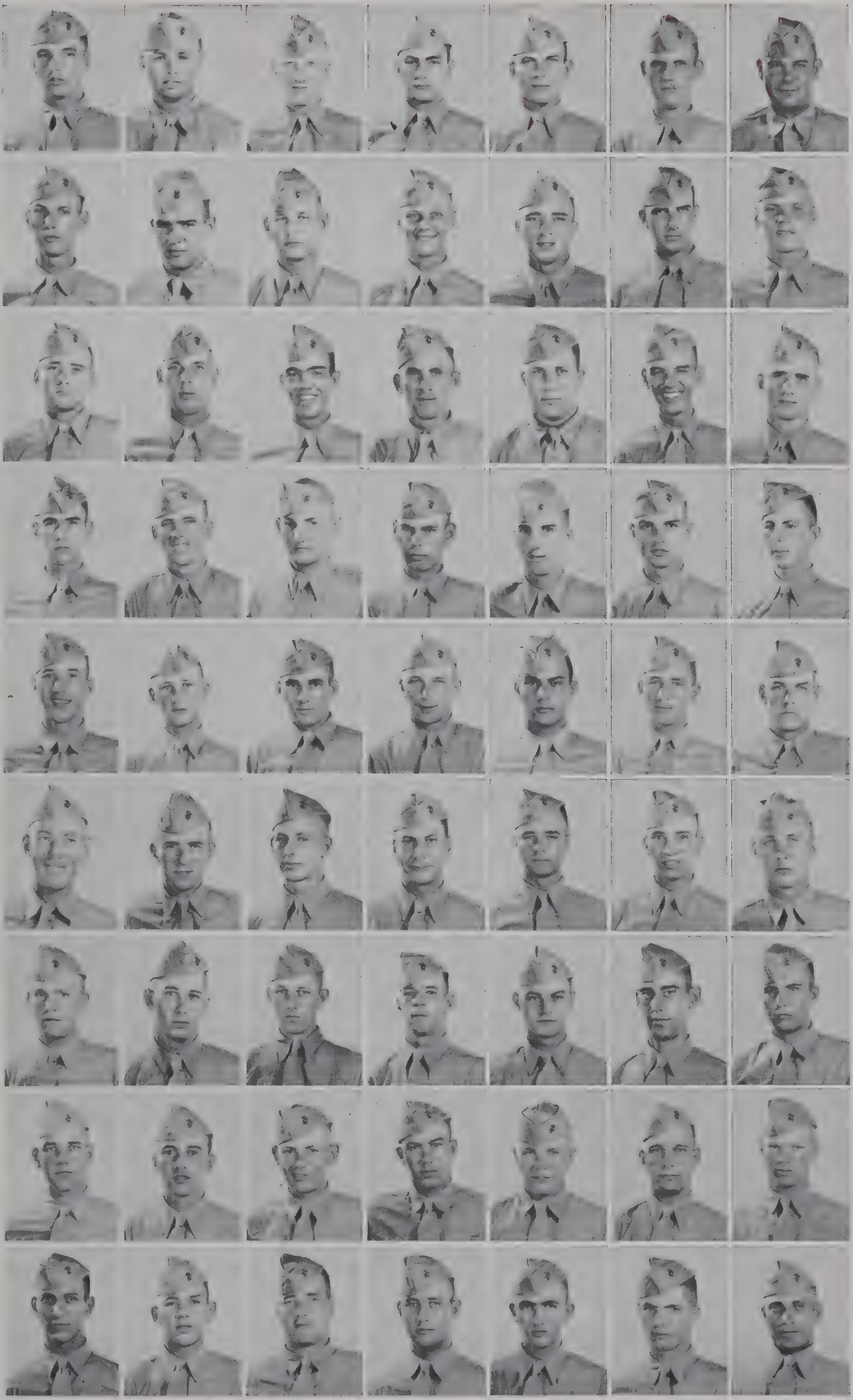
Placing a new set of target butts

FIRST ROW:

Privates

ARNOLD, Roy E.
BAILIFF, Wayne C.
BAUER, Albert H.
BECHT, James G.
BRAZILL, Jim V.
BURK, James L.





PLATOON 68

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
BUTCHER, Gerald E.
CALLAHAN, George R., Jr.
CAULFIELD, James
CONLEY, Donald W.
CRUICKSHANK, Eugene J.
ELLIOTT, Royal W.
FLEMMINGS, Edgar J.

SECOND ROW:
FOYLE, Emerson K.
GLOCKER, Albert B.
GOUGE, Leroy J.
HANLEY, Dennis
HAYES, Michael J.
HAYES, Richard C.
HAYNES, Robert K.

THIRD ROW:
HIGHTOWER, Isaac C.
HYNES, James W.
ISON, William E.
IVEY, Ray D.
JAKAUB, Stanley F.
KELLEY, Robert J.
KINDIG, James E.

FOURTH ROW:
KINGSLEY, William R., Jr.
LOGUE, Richard D.
LONG, Joe C.
MACAULAY, Charles L.
MALONEY, Joseph G.
MARRIOTT, Vernon E.
MASCIS, Joseph A., Jr.

FIFTH ROW:
MIGLETS, Richard A.
MILLER, Robert E.
MORGAN, Marvin T.
MORRISSEY, Paul H.
PALLANTE, Doninic A.
POPE, Billy L.
PRESSLEY, Sheldon R.

SIXTH ROW:
RILEY, Philip I.
RING, Edward J.
ROCKWELL, Ronald L.
SCHEIMAN, Richard A.
SCHILLING, Henry A.
SCHROOT, Arthur H.
SCHULTZ, Howard G., Jr.

SEVENTH ROW:
SCHWEINGRUBER, Clifford
SHINABARGAR, Chas. C., Jr.
SIMMONS, Alvin B.
SIMONTON, Leonard A.
SMITH, Kenneth R.
SMITH, Ralph T., Jr.
STANFIELD, Harold L.

EIGHTH ROW:
SULLIVAN, Charles A.
SVAGLIC, Kenneth J.
TARNOWSKI, Daniel A.
THAMES, William H.
THOMAS, Robert C.
THOMPSON, Joseph F.
TYNER, Aubrey A., Jr.

NINTH ROW:
VACCA, Joseph, Jr.
WILLIAMS, Donald F.
WILLIAMS, James T.
WOODS, Ted D.
WOOD, James F.
WRIGHT, James D.
ZECHENDER, Robert F.

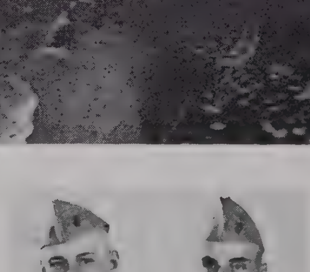
70 PLATOON

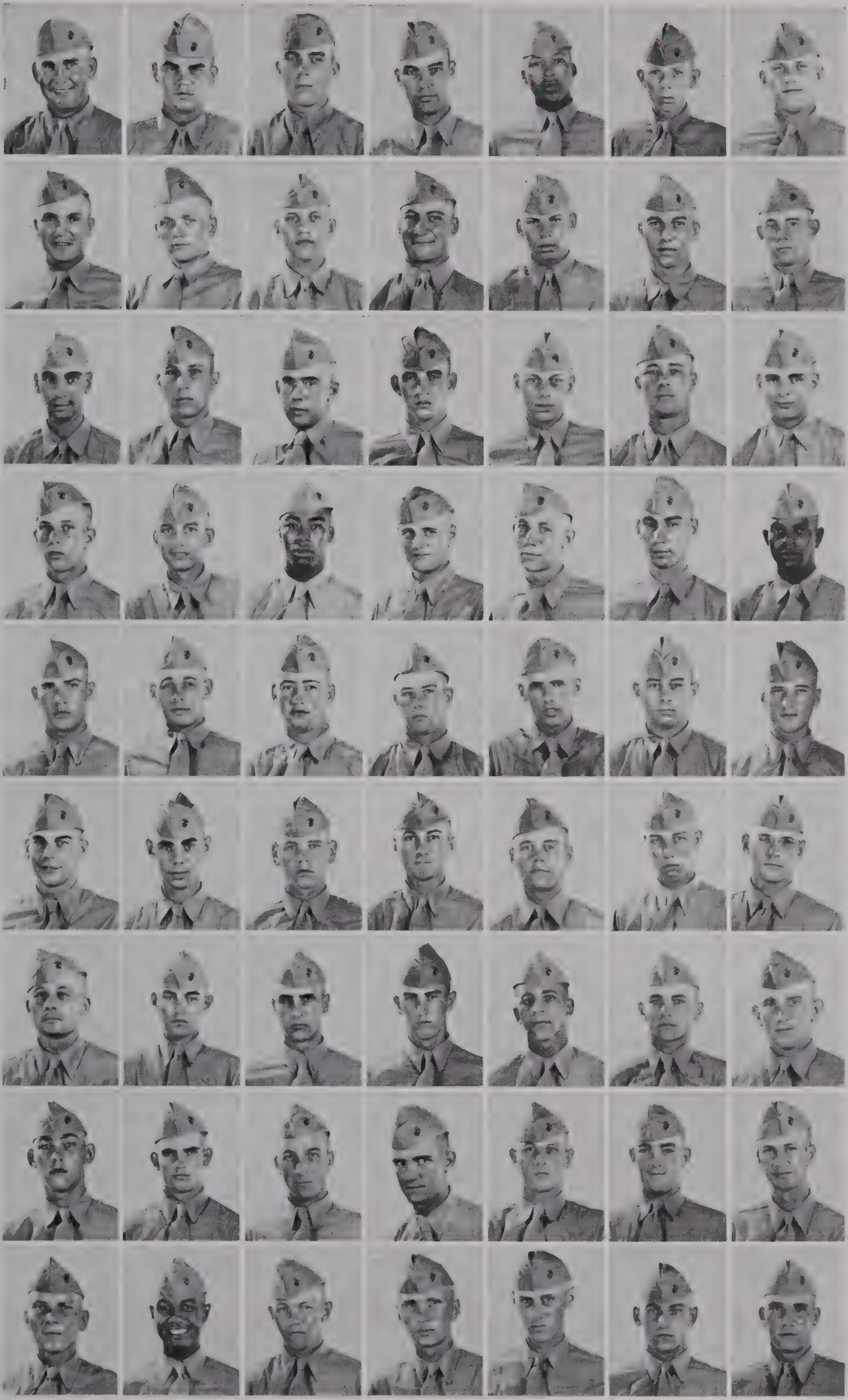
Second Battalion

JAMES G. KOLB
Sergeant
Drill Instructor

Mess halls must be kept clean from floor to ceiling

ACCURSO, James J.
ADERHOLDT, Ronald D.





PLATOON 70

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
BAGWELL, John F., III
BELCHER, George A.
BOWMAN, James G.
BOYNTON, Robert H.
BRANCH, Marlin G.
BRESLER, John A.
BRITAIN, Fred D.

SECOND ROW:
BROWN, Maynard C.
BURNS, John F., Jr.
CALDWELL, William C.
CAPECE, Charles A.
CEDERQUIST, Carl G.
COCHRAN, E. J.
COOK, Richard E.

THIRD ROW:
COREY, Henry
COSTA, Joseph C., Jr.
COSTELLO, John T.
CURRIE, Archie C.
DAWLEY, Terrance C.
ELLSWORTH, James R.
GALLIGAN, Everett A.

FOURTH ROW:
GICK, Howard V., Jr.
GIESE, Donald L.
GILES, Joseph W.
GRIFFING, Bruce A.
GUENTHER, Charles W.
HASHMAN, Gerald E.
HAYNES, Joel

FIFTH ROW:
HICKMAN, Lama E.
JACKSON, Robert E.
JENKINS, Kenneth L.
JENKINS, Roland E.
JOHNSON, Donald S.
JULICH, Paul R.
KOSINSKI, Richard L.

SIXTH ROW:
LEBARON, Jacque H.
MARTIN, Frederick F.
MAYHUGH, Harry N.
McCLANAHAN, Arthur T.
McLEOD, Dennis J.
MEYERS, James R.
MITCHELL, Billy F.

SEVENTH ROW:
MITCHELL, John J.
MYERS, Lee P.
OLSZEWSKI, Frank T.
O'NEILL, Cornelius J.
OWENS, Miles H.
PANDICH, Gerald J.
PARSELL, Richard S.

EIGHTH ROW:
PELOQUIN, Richard A.
RYAN, Robert E.
SANGIALOSI, Samuel
SAXTON, George L.
SCHAEFER, Douglas
SHERIDAN, Robert L.
SLOAD, John T.

NINTH ROW:
STODDARD, John W.
TATE, Charles E.
TRACY, Clayton W.
TUCKER, Marvin A.
WALTMAN, Kenneth G.
WILSON, Lewis R.
WOOD, Edwin E.

72 PLATOON

Second Battalion

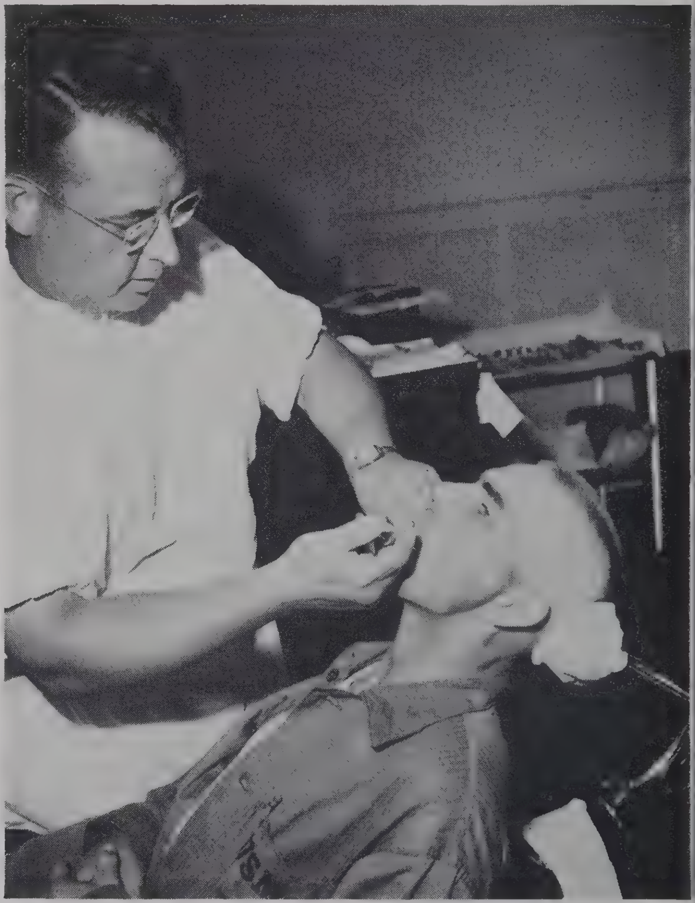
SEBASTIAN MAUGERI
Staff Sergeant
Drill Instructor

NEAL D. KING
Staff Sergeant
Drill Instructor

R. P. PRIOR
Private First Class
Drill Instructor

R. T. SINNOTT
Sergeant
Drill Instructor

Getting dental charts typed up—an accurate record of each tooth.

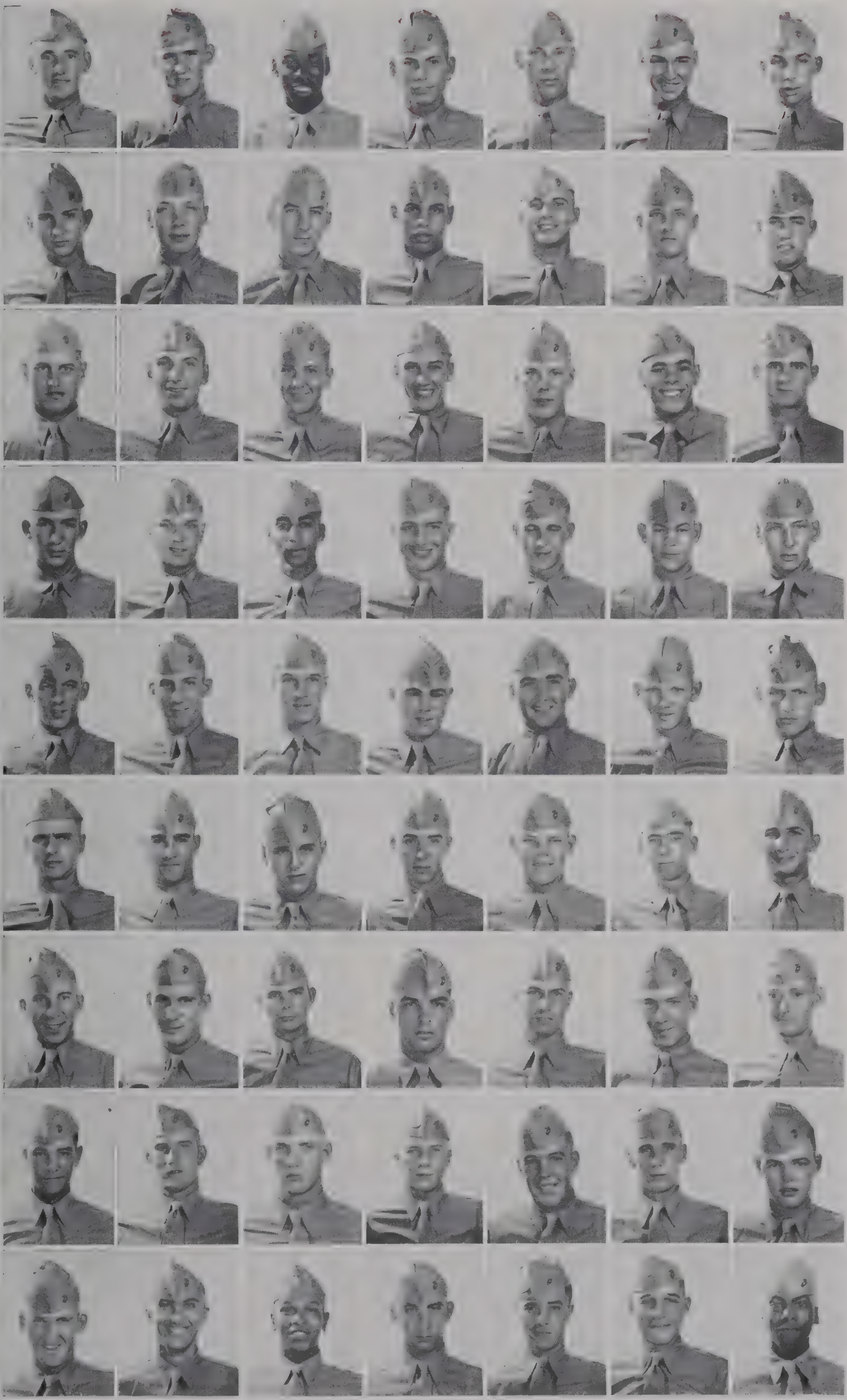


Local Anesthesia—Teeth get excellent care.

Privates

FIRST ROW:

ALAZARD, Marius J.
ANDERSON, John M.
ARMSTEAD, Theodore H.



PLATOON 72

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
AVERILL, Robert W.
BAKER, Francis R.
BENJAMIN, Ernest
BLACKFORD, Harry S.
BOGGESS, Maurice I.
BOSWELL, William J.
BOYD, Richard T.

SECOND ROW:
BRASWELL, Jack E.
BROWN, Alton L.
BUCEMI, Frank J.
CALDERON, Alfred, Jr.
CAMPO, Joseph S.
CASTLE, Jesse L.
CLARK, William F.

THIRD ROW:
COBER, Jay D., Jr.
DAVIS, Jerry B., Jr.
DEITZ, John H.
DELLANNO, Leo, Jr.
DIEHL, Angus F.
DIVITA, Alfonse J.
FAUALE, Joseph A., Jr.

FOURTH ROW:
FLEMING, Gearold D.
GARR, Edward
GORDON, Roy E.
GREENE, Duane M.
JACKSON, Harold
KIDD, Hugh E., Jr.
KISS, Anthony M., Jr.

FIFTH ROW:
KRAGER, Martin J.
KROECKEL, Robert P.
KRUMENAKER, Harry K.
LAVELLE, John T.
LECLAIR, Nelson J.
LENAEUS, Richard G.
LIDBACK, George S.

SIXTH ROW:
LIVINGSTONE, James R.
LONGO, August, Jr.
LOVE, Jack L.
LYMAN, Donald O.
McCORT, James A.
McGOVERN, John T.
MILLET, Hubert J.

SEVENTH ROW:
MORRIS, William C.
MUSSELWHITE, R. W., Jr.
NEWSON, David P.
NICOLAU, Stanley
PAQUETTE, Gerald G.
PATZKE, Carl H.
PERKINS, Jack

EIGHTH ROW:
PRATICO, Nicholas J.
QUEEN, Grady E.
RAMSEY, Robert A.
RIORDAN, Thomas P.
ROUSSEL, Robert J.
SHARPE, Fred H.
SMITH, Wilford C.

NINTH ROW:
SOMMERS, Milton L., Jr.
STECKOWYCH, Peter
VALENTINE, Charles N., Jr.
VROBEL, Walter
WILLIAMS, Lloyd D.
WOODNELL, James A., Jr.
YOUNG, Robert L.

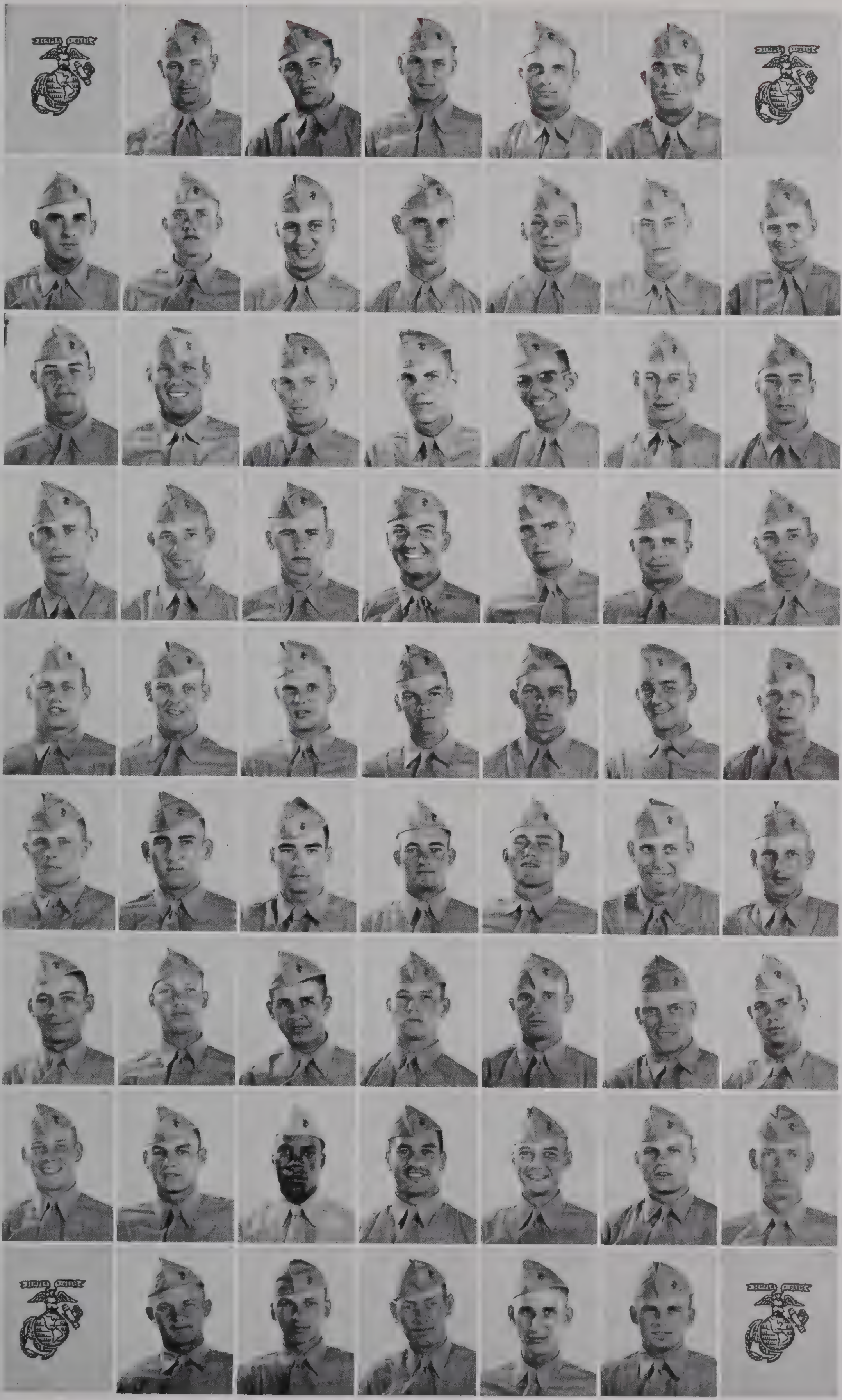
74 PLATOON

Second Battalion

R. B. MARTIN
Private First Class
Drill Instructor

Recruits learn how to fold their field jackets

Close order drill is of prime importance during boot training



PLATOON 74

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:

BARBOUR, Paul L.
BEADLE, James K.
BOOKS, John W., Jr.
BROWN, Robert
CARROLL, Howard J.

SECOND ROW:

CHESNICK, John F.
CLOUD, Robert L.
COLLINS Leo F.
CONNOLLY, Robert J.
COX, George L.
DELCOLLO, Joseph E.
DORENKAMP, Harry J., Jr.

THIRD ROW:

ELLISON, Alfred J.
ESTEP, John W.
EWELL, Ruben E.
FISCHER, Robert S.
GANGEMI, Carl A.
GARDINER, Herbert E.
GOLDSTEIN, William

FOURTH ROW:

GROSS, Thomas B.
HENDRICKS, John S.
HERDLICK, Raymond L.
HICKEY, William, Jr.
KOZARSKI, George W.
KUULA, William V.
LAUMEIER, Earl S.

FIFTH ROW:

LAVOIE, Ronald A.
LEFORGE, Gene E.
MACUK, Thomas A.
MALIN, Herman R.
McCARTY, Donald E.
MEYERS, Howard J.
MOSIER, Norman E.

SIXTH ROW:

MURPHY, George R.
NEFF, Bradley L.
OLEY, M. D.
OSBORNE, Thomas W.
PARKER, Robert L.
PARLIN, Ronald L.
PETERSON, George A.

SEVENTH ROW:

POWELL, Daniel W.
PRESLEY, Barney W.
RESENDEZ, Francis X.
RETZ, Jack
RITCHIE, Harry R., Jr.
ROOP, Clyde E.
SMITH, Clarence J.

EIGHTH ROW:

STROTHER, James W.
TAYLOR, Charles J.
THRWEATT, John L.
TRAVAGLINE, Richard E.
TREUTER, Walter E.
TURKNETT, William I.
TURNER, Errett E., Jr.

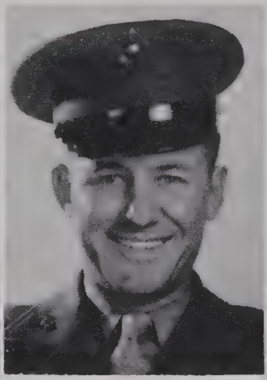
NINTH ROW:

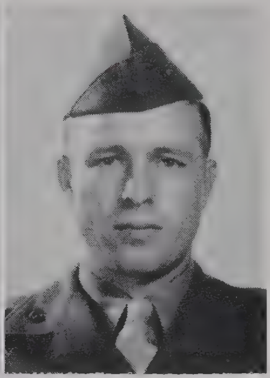
WALLACE, L. E.
WELCH, David F.
WELLS, John A.
WITTE, Alfred H.
WUEST, Karl E.

76 PLATOON

Second Battalion

A. J. CONNELLY
Corporal
Drill Instructor


EDMUND SKORUPA
Staff Sergeant
Drill Instructor


W. B. HORNBECK
Sergeant
Drill Instructor

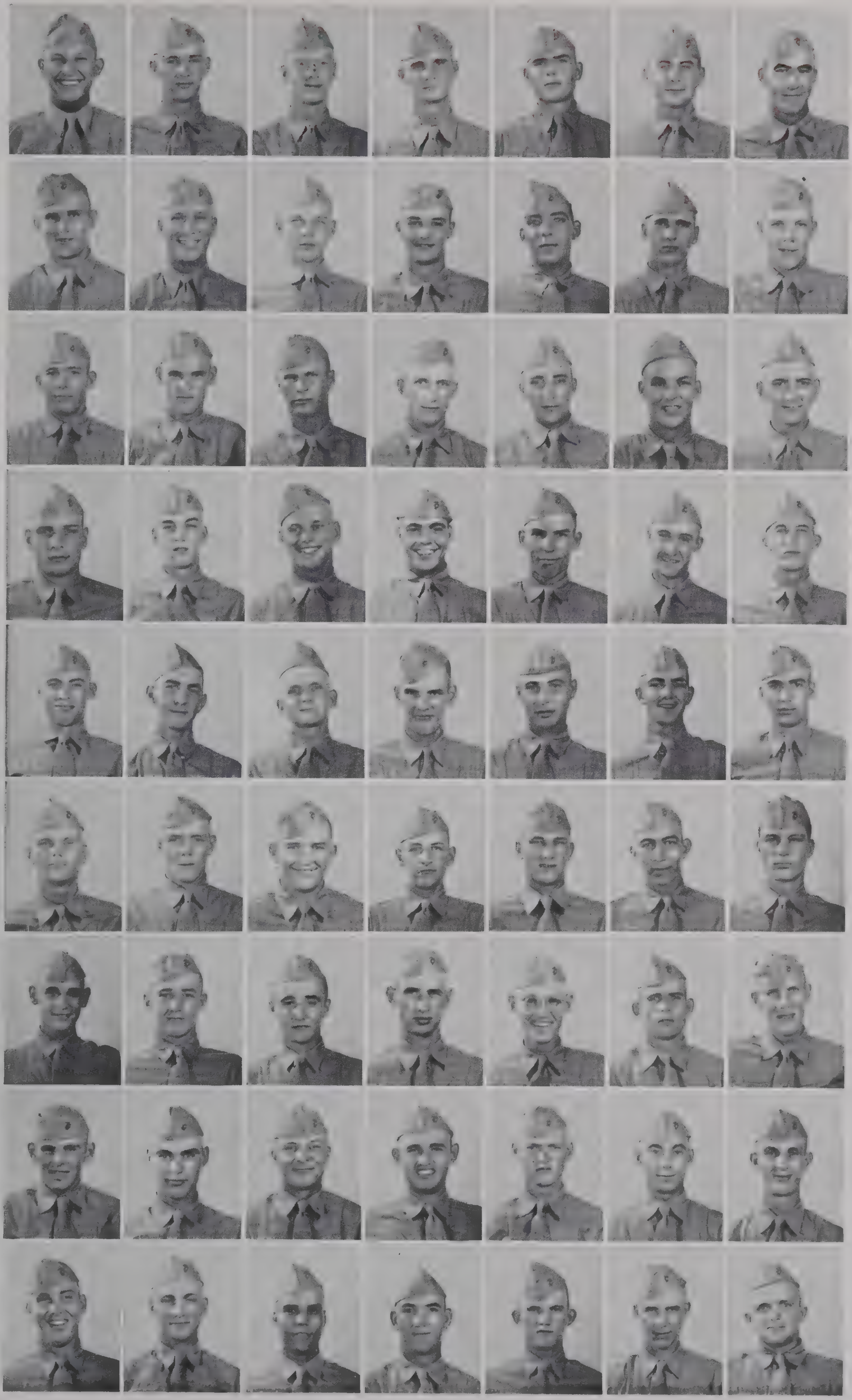
Sight it in and squeeze it off—Prone position at 500 yd. line

Recruits receive instruction on double apron barbed wire

FIRST ROW:

Privates

ALLGIRE, John L.
ALLISON, Robert C.
BALLARD, Gerald T.
BARBER, George D.



PLATOON 76

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
BERRY, Willard R.
BLUNT, Theodore L.
BOYER, Paul L.
BULLINGTON, Marvin R.
CASLER, Lyle M.
CLINTON, Richard G.
DELOACH, James R.

SECOND ROW:
FINNESSEY, James F.
GASS, Robert L.
GRIFFITH, Rayful
HAENLE, Joseph D.
HAMMACK, Dale A.
HARTMAN, Charles J.
HARVEY, Robert D.

THIRD ROW:
HELTON, Thomas E.
JOHNSON, H. F.
JONES, Donald L.
JONES, Herbert R.
KAMINSKI, James D.
KANE, Gerald J.
KLUCKOWSKI, Stanley A.

FOURTH ROW:
KOWALSKI, Thomas J.
LAGRANGE, David V.
LAROCK, Clifton V.
LAURENT, Julius, Jr.
LEWIS, James R.
LINDSEY, Fermon
LINDSEY, Hermon

FIFTH ROW:
MAASSEN, Harold D.
MacMILLIN, William A.
MAY, Robert G.
McCLAFFERTY, Carl G.
McLAUGHLIN, Eugene C.
McTAMNEY, Gerald M.
MERRELL, Calvin R.

SIXTH ROW:
MISSIK, Albert F.
MORROW, Harold E.
MUSSER, Raymond E.
NELSON, Rex L.
NORSWORTHY, William I.
OXYER, Shirkey L.
PERRY, Theodore D., Jr.

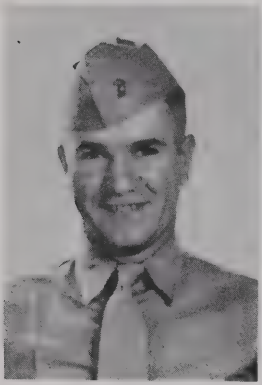
SEVENTH ROW:
PHIFER, Stanley B.
REECE, Donald H.
REECE, Ronald G.
ROBERTS, Edward L.
ROWE, Clement E.
SKINNER, Robert W.
SLOAN, Patrick A.

EIGHTH ROW:
SMIDA, John J.
SMITH, Charles W.
STAS, Emil
STRICKLAND, Billy J.
STRICKLIN, W. D.
SUTTON, Maurice H.
VENNETT, James W.

NINTH ROW:
WALL, Richard G.
WEGERT, Ronald W.
WELCH, James E.
WEST, Calvin B.
WILLIAMS, Clifford U.
WILLIAMS, Lawrence F.
WILSON, Leroy

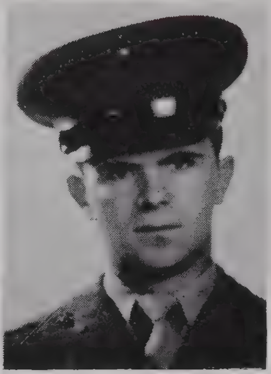
78 PLATOON

Second Battalion



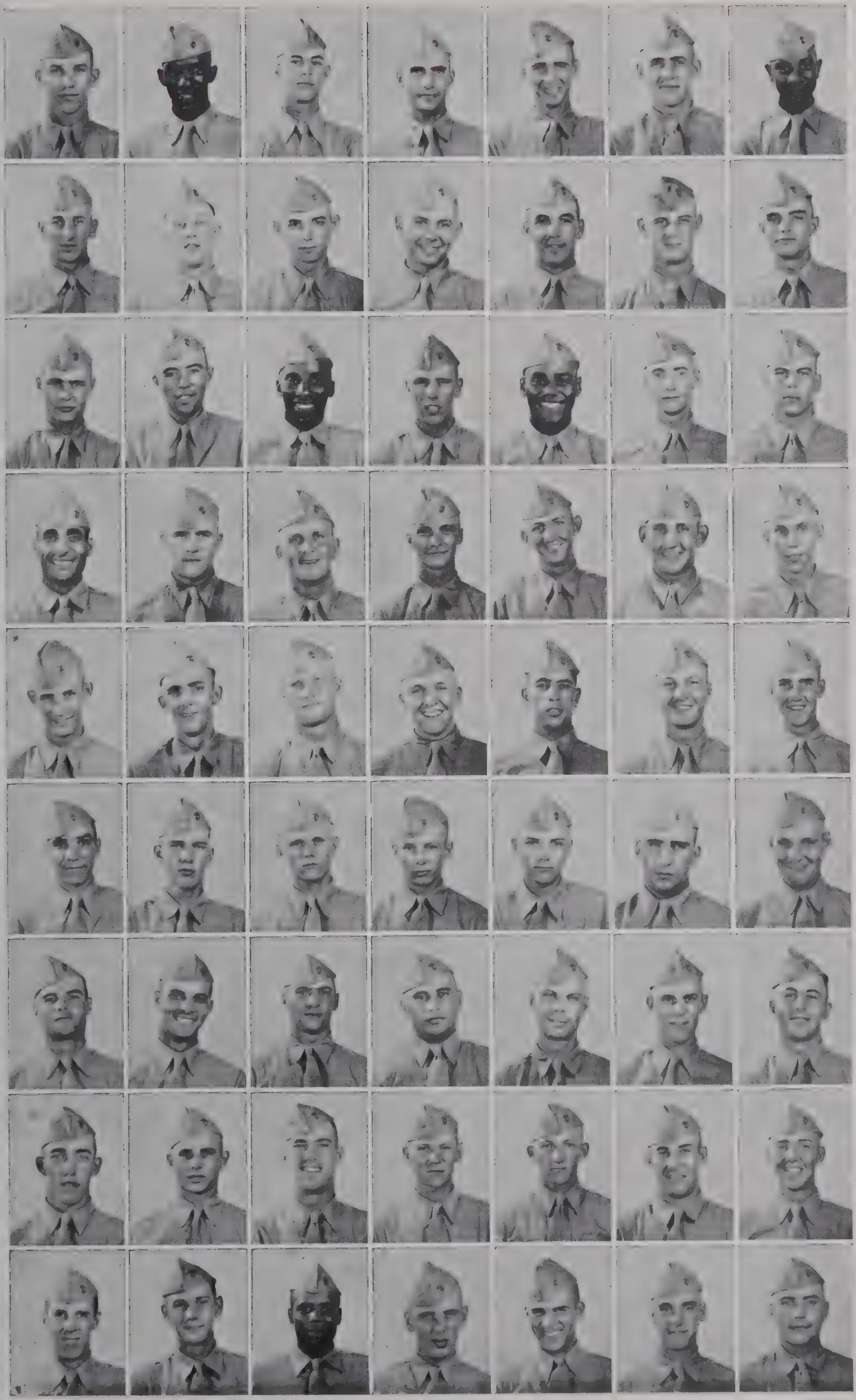
R. L. DeBARGE
Sergeant
Drill Instructor

W. C. SAMSON
Corporal
Drill Instructor



G. R. GIMBEL
Corporal
Drill Instructor

Recruits turn in scores to their D.I. after firing on the range



PLATOON 78

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
BANASZEK, Henry F.
BANE, Herbert S.
BIVANS, George A.
BLUME, Jack R.
BURKE, Lawrence J., Jr.
CHAPPEL, James H.
COTRIGHT, Eddie C.

SECOND ROW:
CRIST, Edward C.
DENISON, Leland R.
DOUGHERTY, Clark E.
DUCKWORTH, Millard T.
ERNEY, Marlin L.
FALLON, James J.
FARRELL, William T.

THIRD ROW:
GRAHAM, Robert F.
HAINES, John A.
HORTON, Levi D.
JACKSON, Robert L.
JOHNSON, Carl H., Jr.
JONES, Charles E., Jr.
JONES, Robert M.

FOURTH ROW:
JULIAN, Frank A.
KALENDA, Robert W.
KIRKWOOD, Samuel R.
KRAFCIK, Joseph L.
LAZAROS, Donald J.
LEUTGENS, Joseph H.
LEWIS, Walter R.

FIFTH ROW:
LYNCH, Dennis F.
MADONTI, Charles R.
McDERMOTT, Donald J.
McFAUL, Terence
MIGNONE, Alfonso
MOORE, Joseph O.
MULREY, A. L.

SIXTH ROW:
NARDACCI, Dominic J.
NEIL, Raymond M.
NOWATKOWSKI, Edward E.
OVERINGTON, Richard
PANNIER, Stephen R.
PAXTON, William L.
PHILLIPS, Dean C.

SEVENTH ROW:
REID, Gene R.
RODGERS, Eugene A.
ROMANSKI, Anthony J.
SAVERINE, James R., Jr.
SCHWAGERL, Donald H.
SEE, Charles E.
SHAY, Joseph W.

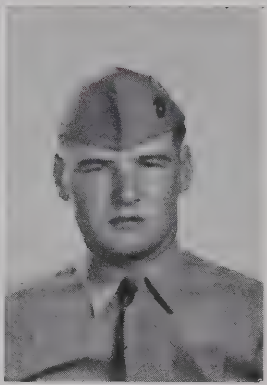
EIGHTH ROW:
SHEEHAN, Edmund C. P.
SMYTH, Frederick E.
STEELE, Jack C.
STRINGER, James T.
SULLIVAN, Harold L.
THOMASON, James W.
THORNTON, Robert J.

NINTH ROW:
WALSH, John F.
WALTERS, William J.
WATTS, Hayward, Jr.
WEAKLEY, Samuel L., Jr.
WEBER, John H.
WESTFALL, Warren H.
ZUCK, Walter S.

80 PLATOON

Second Battalion

LOUIS BERLEPSCH
Sergeant
Drill Instructor



CARL TANNER
Corporal
Drill Instructor

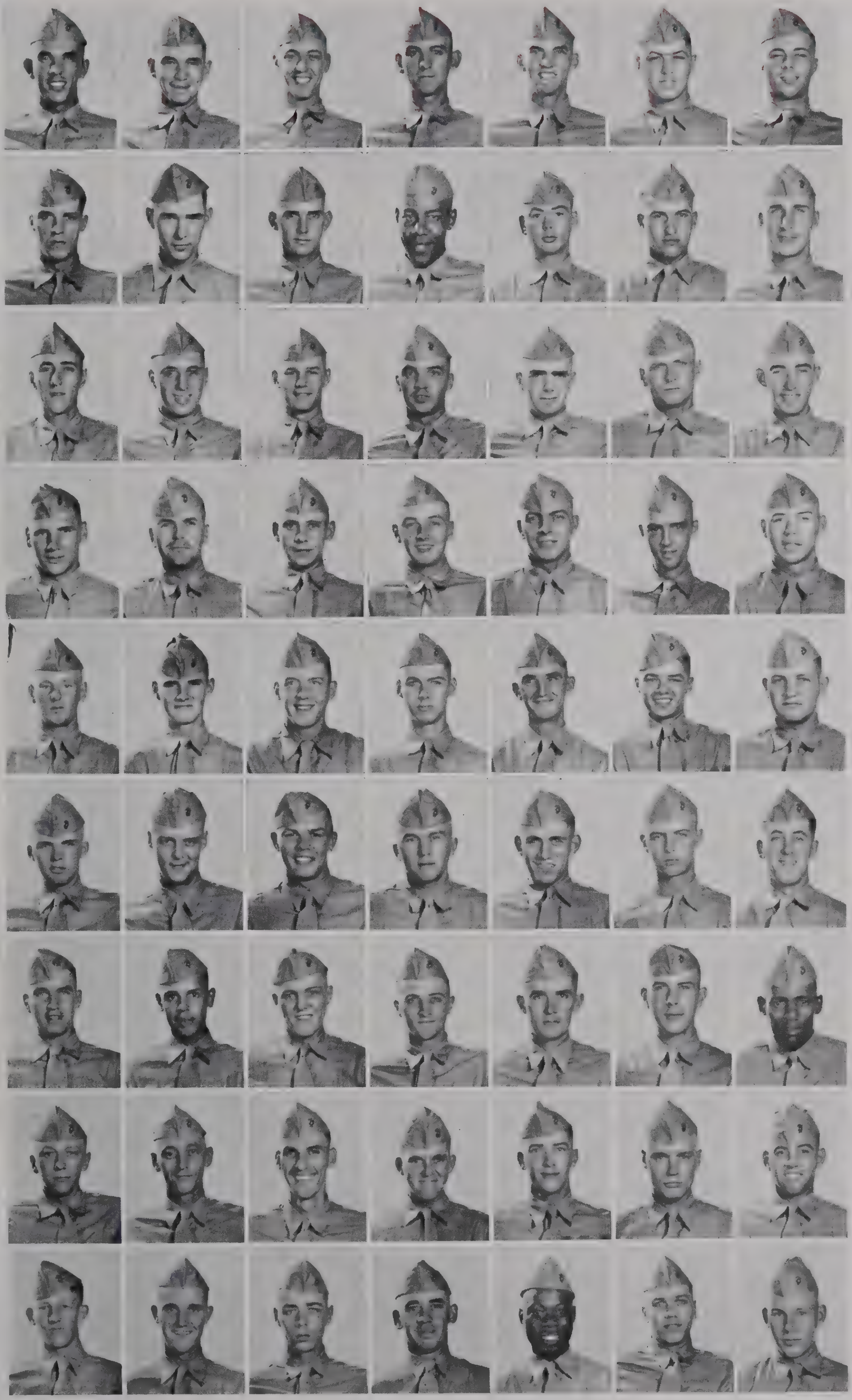
Recruits take smoking break

Unit practices stacking arms

FIRST ROW:

Privates

ANELLA, Vincent J.
BAER, Robert A.
BARNETT, Dewey S., Jr.
BELT, James F.
BEYER, Wallace H.
BOND, Wilmer K., Jr.
BURNS, Thomas D.



PLATOON 80

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
COCHRAN, Robert C.
CONNEEN, Lawrence J.
DAVIDSON, Thomas E.
D'ENTREMONT, Gordon P.
DICKERSON, James A.
DODDY, Phillip E.
ENGELHARDT, George A.

SECOND ROW:
ENNIS, Samuel D.
FIELER, Leonard H.
FINKLEINER, Clarence
FOWLER, Robert L.
GEDDES, Nelson R.
GOLUBOSKY, George
HAIGES, Edward A.

THIRD ROW:
HAKANSON, Ralph B.
HALL, Leonard W.
HALLY, John R.
HANAFIN, William F.
HUNT, Raymond L.
JENNINGS, Marvin L.
JOHANN, Joseph A.

FOURTH ROW:
JOHNS, Edward T., Jr.
JUDD, Frederick T.
KEELEY, Laurence V.
LEARY, Gerald W.
LEDNA, Joseph P.
LEHMAN, Russell C., Jr.
LORZING, John E.

FIFTH ROW:
MATHIEU, William M.
McCAFFERTY, Matthew P.
McGOWAN, James A.
McGRANE, Robert L.
MEANEY, James C., Jr.
MONTANEZ, Henry
MONTONI, Richard

SIXTH ROW:
MORRIS, Roy C.
O'CONNOR, Joseph D.
ORGEN, John J.
OTT, William
PETRONZIO, John A.
PULASKI, John J., Jr.
RATIGAN, William H.

SEVENTH ROW:
REILLY, John F.
RODRIGUEZ, Miquel A.
RYDECKI, Eugene J.
SAMPLE, Frank J.
SCHMIDT, Arthur E., Jr.
SEITZ, John J., Jr.
SMITH, Arthur

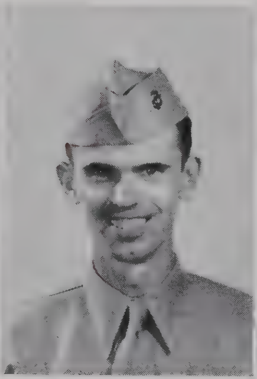
EIGHTH ROW:
SQUIER, Kenneth S.
STIMUS, Edward F., Jr.
STRINE, Paul F.
SWEIGART, Robert L.
TAYLOR, George H., III
THOMAS, Norman C.
URBASCHAK, Arthur M.

NINTH ROW:
VAUGHN, Charles B.
VIERBUCHEN, William J., Jr.
WEBB, Alvin J.
WILL, William H.
WINTERS, John L.
WURSTER, Charles F., Jr.
ZOLLIN, Ralph A.

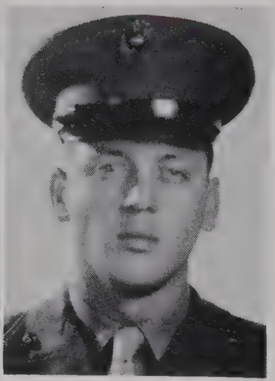
82 PLATOON

Second Battalion

C. E. KNIGHT
Sergeant
Drill Instructor



T. JANISZEWSKI
Corporal
Drill Instructor



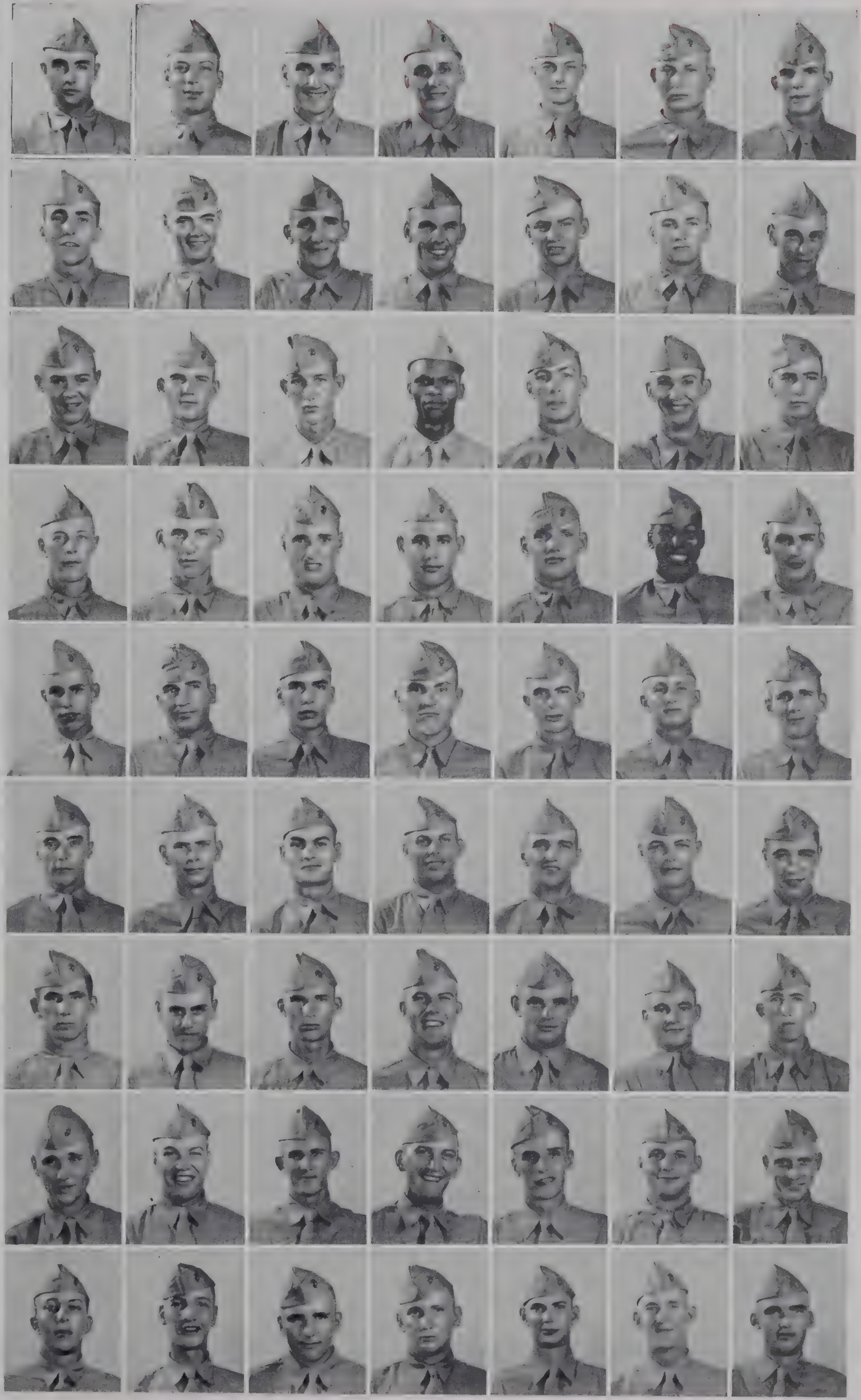
P. J. MAROVICH
Private First Class
Drill Instructor

On march to bivouac area

Privates

ALFONSO, Louis J.

ALLAN, Hugh, Jr.



PLATOON 82

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
ALSTON, John M., Jr.
BAKER, Floyd C.
BELICIC, Paul J.
BELLER, Charles F.
BIEBER, Howard A.
BROWNING, Dean L.
BUSH Warren T.

SECOND ROW:
CARROLL, Francis J.
CASTLEBERRY, Robert M.
COLLINS, Jack R.
CURRAN, James P.
DOYLE, James R.
EGAN, Eugene E.
EIRING, Lawrence W.

THIRD ROW:
ESPOSITO, William J.
EULERT, Harry P.
EWELL, William D.
FEAMSTER, Ranolf
GRANT, John A., Jr.
GREEN, James R.
HADFIELD, Raymond R.

FOURTH ROW:
KAHLO, Degar E.
KAZMIERSKI, John F.
KEYES, Vincent R.
KITCHEN, Charles B.
LAMBERT, Howard B., Jr.
LATIMORE James R.
LAYTON, Marvin F.

FIFTH ROW:
LEDBETTER, Junior L.
LEE, Richard E.
LEE, Robert J.
LICEK, Frank J
LIGHTY, Randall W.
LINDSAY, Frank A.
MacGRABIE, Blaime K.

SIXTH ROW:
MARTIN, Charles R.
McNALLY, Richard J.
MELSON, Clayton H., Jr.
MIDDLETON, Edgar W.
MILLER, Leroy
MOORE, Charles P.
POMINVILLE, Francis L.

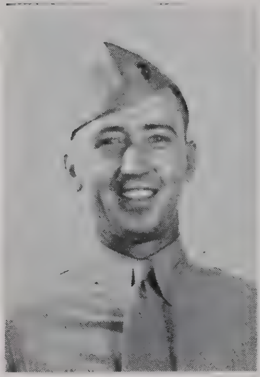
SEVENTH ROW:
PONTIUS, Carson F.
PORCORO, Richard, Jr.
QUEEN, Walter E.
QUSLEY, D. W.
REDMOND, Patrick J.
REYNOLDS, Rhuel G., Jr.
SAPPE, James J.

EIGHTH ROW:
SCANLON, John W., Jr.
SCHMITZ, Edward H.
SOMMIE, Howard E.
SMOLCYNSKI, F. J.
STAHALA, Howard R.
STAUDTER, George F.
STROBEL, Ronald L.

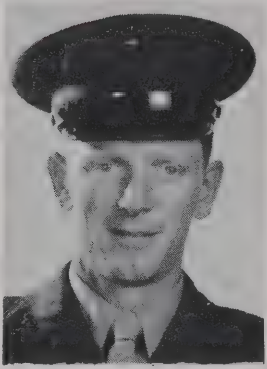
NINTH ROW:
SULCER, John L.
SUSZCZYNSKI, Anthony J.
TARASEK, Joseph S., Jr.
WEISS, Russell S.
WILLIAMS, Horace M.
WILLIAMS, Jack L.
WINTON, George R., Jr.

84 PLATOON

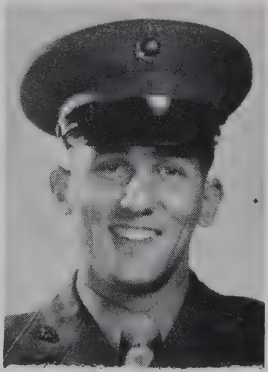
Second Battalion



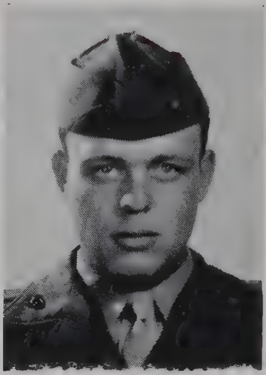
J. F. GILROY
Staff Sergeant
Drill Instructor



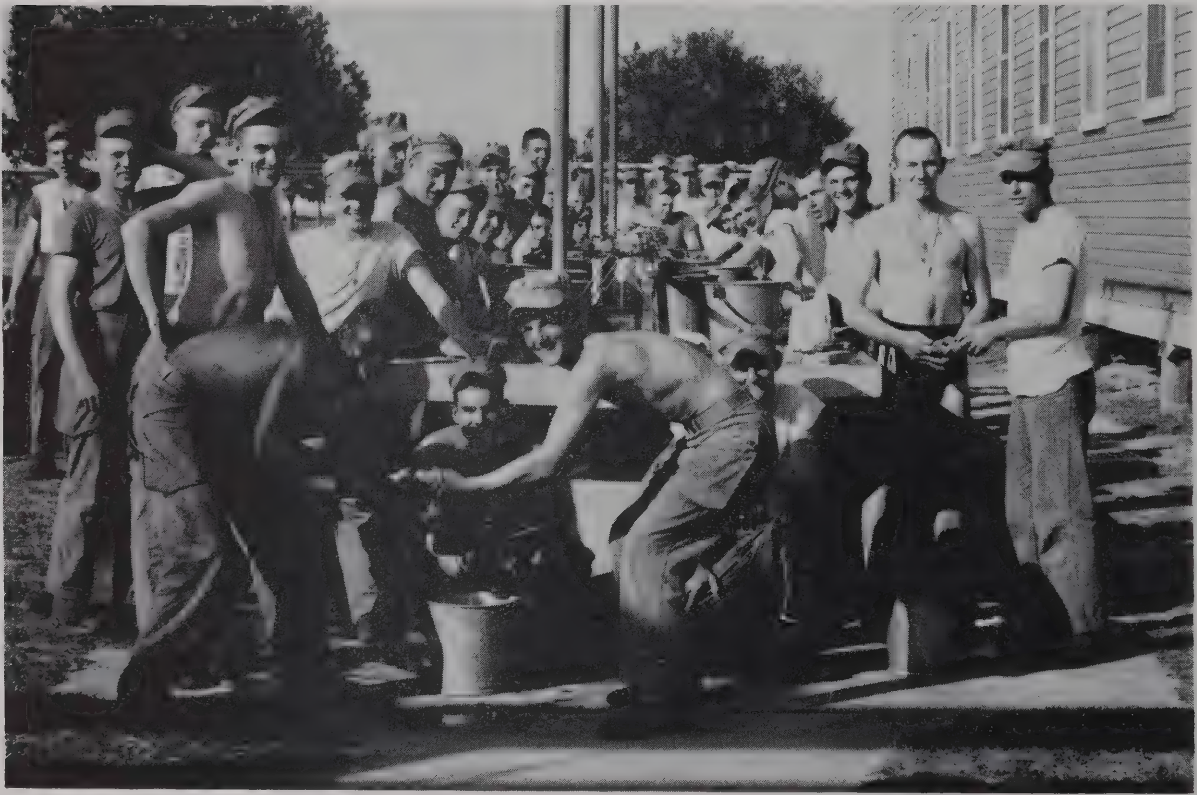
J. J. BAIN
Sergeant
Drill Instructor



J. A. FOLINO
Corporal
Drill Instructor

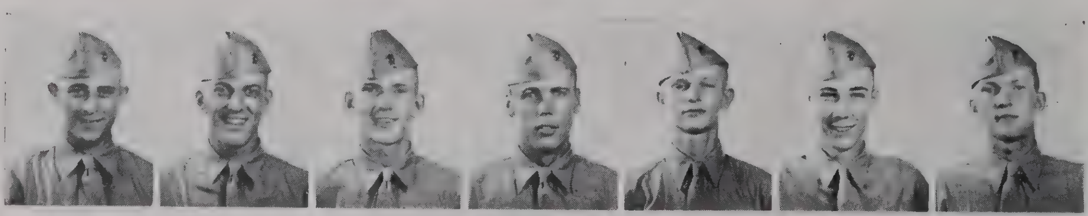


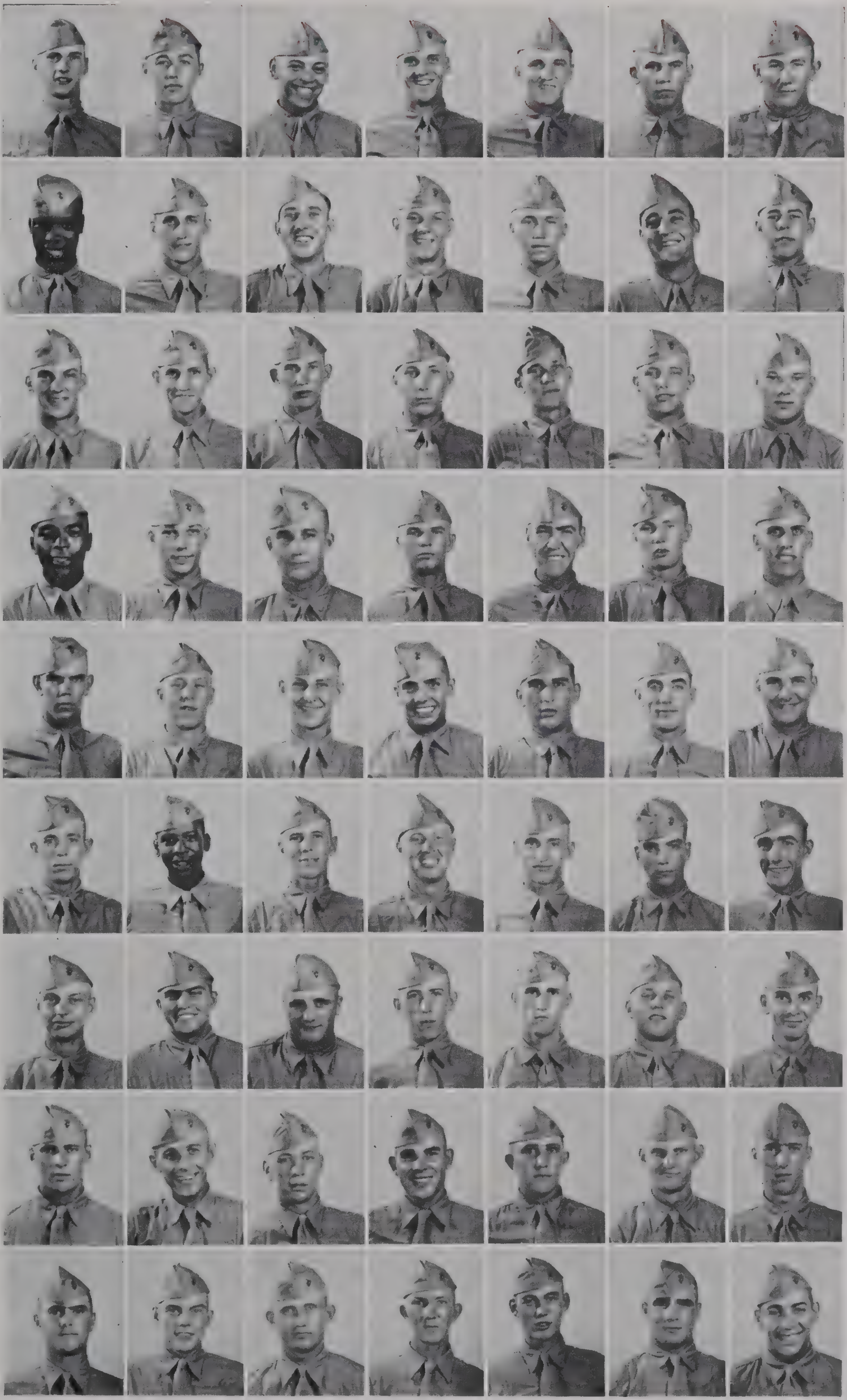
H. E. WILPER
Private First Class
Drill Instructor



Family portrait

ALTIERI, Michael A.
ANDERSON, Chester B.
BANASKI, John P.
BARACLOUGH, Walter G.
BAYNE, Edward L., Jr.
BENEDICT, Stewart, Jr.
BENGELE, Charles M., Jr.





PLATOON 84

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
BROCK, Alan E.
BROWN, Thomas G.
BRYSON, Donald
CHUMNEY, Larry P.
CONE, R. E.
CONWAY, John T.
DES JARDINES, Lawrence J.

SECOND ROW:
DIXON, Herman
DUBE, Serge R.
DUCKWORTH, Garrett W.
DUNN, James T.
EBERSOLE, Robert E.
FABIAN, Donald E.
FERREE, Thomas D.

THIRD ROW:
FLOMP, Nicholas J.
GOLDBERG, Theodore W.
GRAYSHOCK, Edward A., Jr.
GREGA, Robert A.
GUY, Obress S., Jr.
HAGER, Charles A., Jr.
HINKLE, Ronald E.

FOURTH ROW:
HOOPER, Charles M.
HORVATH, John P.
JACKSON, Onie L.
JENSEN, Gotfred
JONES, Herman R.
KELLY, Stephen D.
KIJANKA, Richard J.

FIFTH ROW:
LEAVITT, Richard W.
LIND, Erlin C.
LOEFFLER, Edward J.
LORUSSO, Liborio W.
LYNCH, Edward C.
MacLASKEY, John C.
MARXEN, James R.

SIXTH ROW:
MITCHEM, Jerry M.
MONTGOMERY, Robert E.
NARCISCO, Joseph R.
PAQUIN, Joseph J.
PIRTLE, Lynn R.
RAPP, Richard C.
RAVENSCRAFT, Walton R.

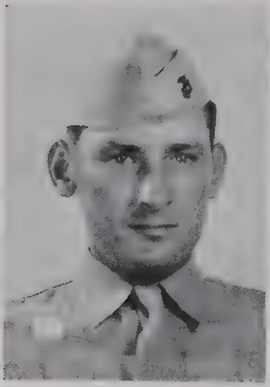
SEVENTH ROW:
REED, John H., III
RIPLEY, Robert B.
RODVANSKY, Robert S.
ST. PIERRE, Paul M.
SHAW, Donald G.
SLONE, Andrew P.
SMITH, Joseph F.

EIGHTH ROW:
SOCHOR, Richard T.
TREMBLAY, Paul A.
ULRICH, Kenneth J.
VANYO, Kenneth A.
VEDROSS, Albert L.
VOLL, Robert S.
WEIGLE, Robert F.

NINTH ROW:
WELSH, Ronald H.
WHITE, Lloyd K.
WILDMAN, Ben W., Jr.
WILSON, Joe B.
YECK, Victor
ZARCONE, Anthony J.
ZUCCARO, Peter J.

86 PLATOON

Second Battalion

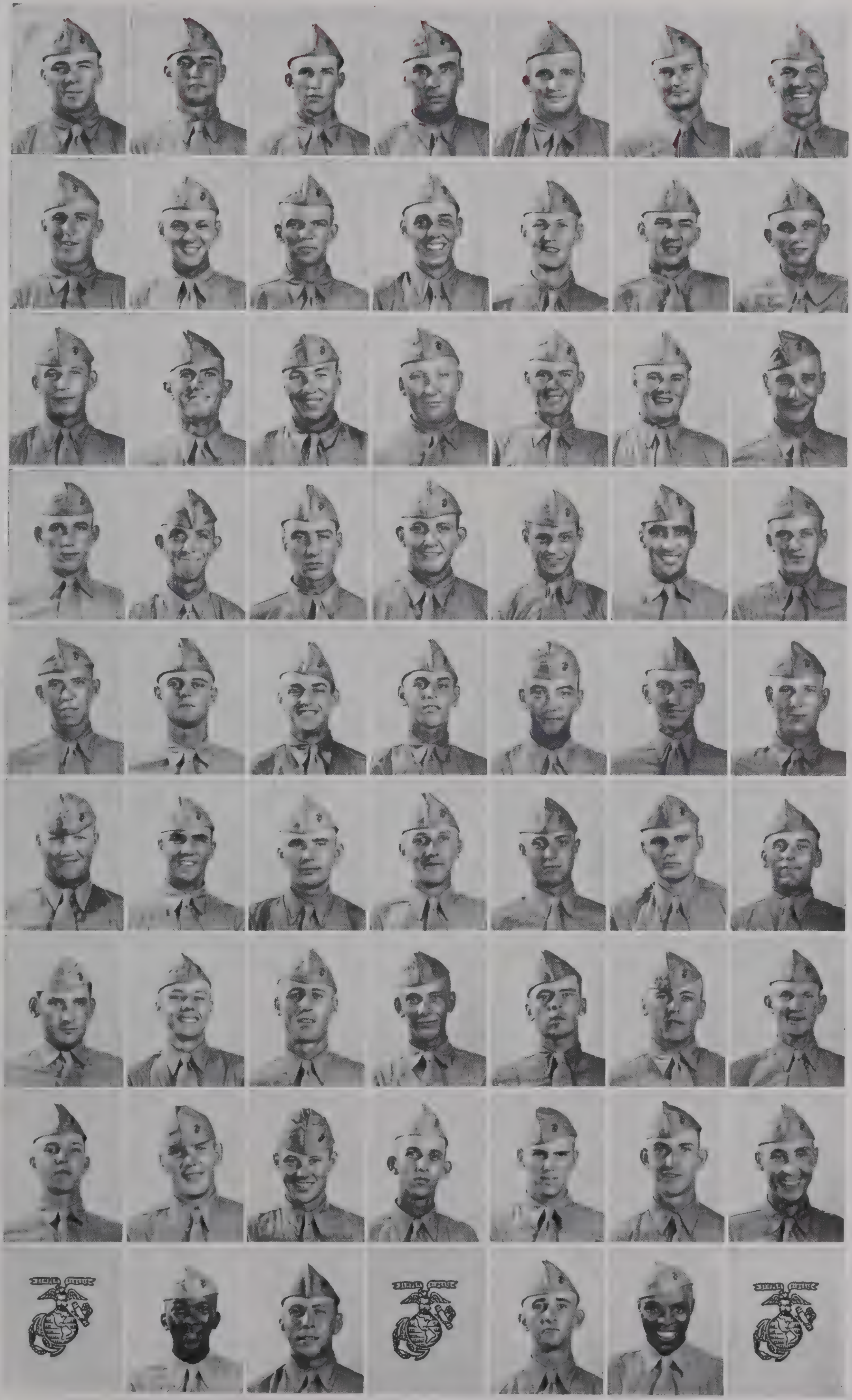

M. L. PAXTON
Corporal
Drill Instructor

G. W. SMILEY
Corporal
Drill Instructor

RICHARD A. SPEESE
Corporal
Drill Instructor

USMC
USMC
USMC

They named it right, "Tear Gas"



PLATOON 86

SECOND BATTALION

Privates

FIRST ROW:
ANDERSON, Melvin E.
BAGBY, Howard M.
BARKLEY, George L.
BODNARCHUK, Peter
BRADY, James N.
BRYANT, Troy E.
BUSHNELL, Donald A.

SECOND ROW:
CALLACHAN, Robert, Jr.
COLLINS, Gerald F.
CRAVER, Boyd E.
CRISTE, Joseph F.
DENELSBECK, Robert E.
EGGAT, N. L.
EPPERSON, Kenneth N.

THIRD ROW:
HENSHAW, Raymond M.
HOLBROOK, Samuel F.
HOWELL, Bobby T.
HUDSON, Andrew J.
JOHNSON, William F.
JOYCE, Edward J.
JULIAN, Martin D.

FOURTH ROW:
KOONTZ, Alfred R.
LANGLEY, Robert C.
LeMAY, Peter
LEPESKA, John W.
LOIACANO, Nicolo
LOUBIER, William E.
MAHANY, Richard W.

FIFTH ROW:
MARKS, Albert J.
MARTING, Henry A.
MARX, Edmund N., Jr.
MARX, Howard P.
MITCHELL, Bobby G.
MOUTON, Joseph L.
MUSALL, Robert H.

SIXTH ROW:
NELSON, Allen E.
NEWCOMER, John E.
NOBLE, James P.
ORGES, Edward A.
PACKER, Ronald A.
PASZKOWSKI, James J.
PAUL, Phillip O.

SEVENTH ROW:
PAXTON, M. L.
PELLETIER, Leonard J.
PRENDERGAST, James E.
PRUETT, James B.
REDMAN, Donald C.
RICHARDS, Alexis J.
RICHEY, William R.

EIGHTH ROW:
ROTHERMICH, Robert L.
RUTKOWSKI, Ronald S.
SHORT, Cornelius Q.
SLAGLE Forrest C.
SUTTON, Roger D.
SWEENEY, Charles J.
THOMASON, James L.

NINTH ROW:
TORBERT, Johnnie W.
VALLET, Calister T., Jr.
VOLD, Stanley M.
WILLIAMS, Rufus, Jr.

88 PLATOON

Second Battalion

D. W. REISER
Corporal
Drill Instructor

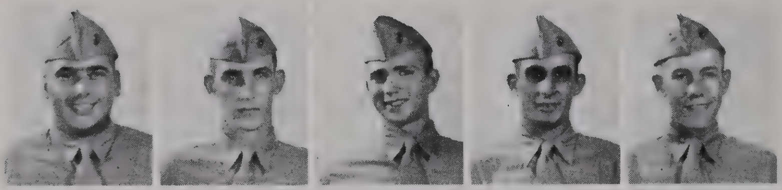
K. R. MURPHY
Private First Class
Drill Instructor

We march, we march, we march

Receiving that final pay

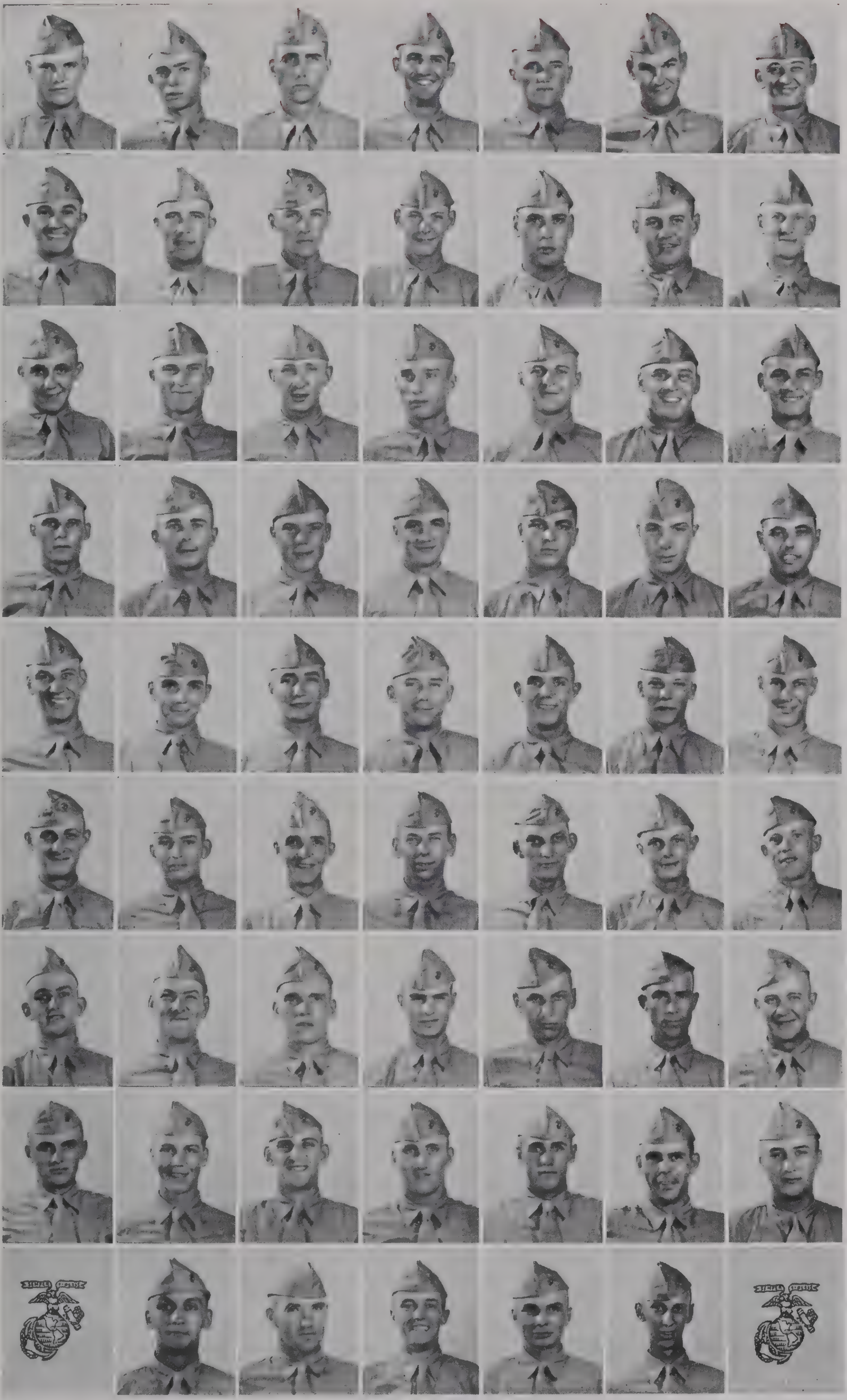
FIRST ROW:

ADAMS, Richard A.
BAILEY, Horatio L., III
BERGFELD, William E.
BICKSLER, Ralph J.
BLAIR, Forrest D.



SECOND ROW:

BROWN, Alan E.
CARTE, Donald K.
CESAR, Max D.
DAUGHTRY, Vonley J.
DEARDORFF, Donald L.



PLATOON 88

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
DENHAM, Kenneth R.
DOCKERY, Charles R.
DUNBAR, William D.
FALGOUT, Jerry J.
FOX, Wesley L.
FULTON, William D.
GEREVICS, Edward J.

SECOND ROW:
GIROIR, Everett T.
GRABARZ, Frank K.
GRAY, Phillip L.
GRIFFIN, Norman L.
GUNDERSON, Eugene G.
HALDIE, Clyde T.
HASSELGREN, Donald A.

THIRD ROW:
HOLCOMB, Jess B., Jr.
HOLLAND, Cary J.
HOSKIN, Richard J.
HUDSON, Jerry E.
IGNATOWSKI, Donald E.
KING, Donald W.
KLAUS, Raymond F.

FOURTH ROW:
KOTALO, Edward J.
LAKES, Jack B.
LARSEN Ralph J.
LAUERMAN, Paul A.
LEE, Jerry L.
LEFFEL, Donald R.
LENNERT, Gerald P.

FIFTH ROW:
MARTINKOVIC, Thomas W.
MERRITT, Alden S., Jr.
MISERANTINO, James V., Jr.
MOYNIHAN, Thomas F., Jr.
PANGRACE, John P.
PHIPPS, Curtis M.
PITTMAN, Harold E.

SIXTH ROW:
PYSZCZYNSKI, Andrew J.
REEB, Richard
REEDY, Charles A.
REYNOLDS, I. J.
ROOF, William H.
ROSE, William R.
SCHELL, Jack D.

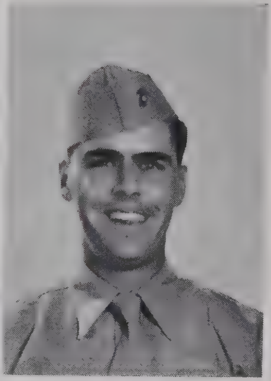
SEVENTH ROW:
SCHELL, Harvey A.
SCHULTES, Sylvester L.
SHORT, Thomas A.
SMITH, Robert L.
STAHL, Ivan L.
STANFILL, Olgie D.
SWANN, Billy R.

EIGHTH ROW:
TALL, Harold W.
TATARKA, Michael
TEALE, Robert J.
THACKER, Roderick E.
THOMPSON, Henry F.
THOMPSON, James S.
TRAYLOR, Harry B.

NINTH ROW:
WATT, Martin J.
WELLS, Theodore L.
WHITE, W. L.
WHITWORTH, William C.
WOOD, George K.

92 PLATOON

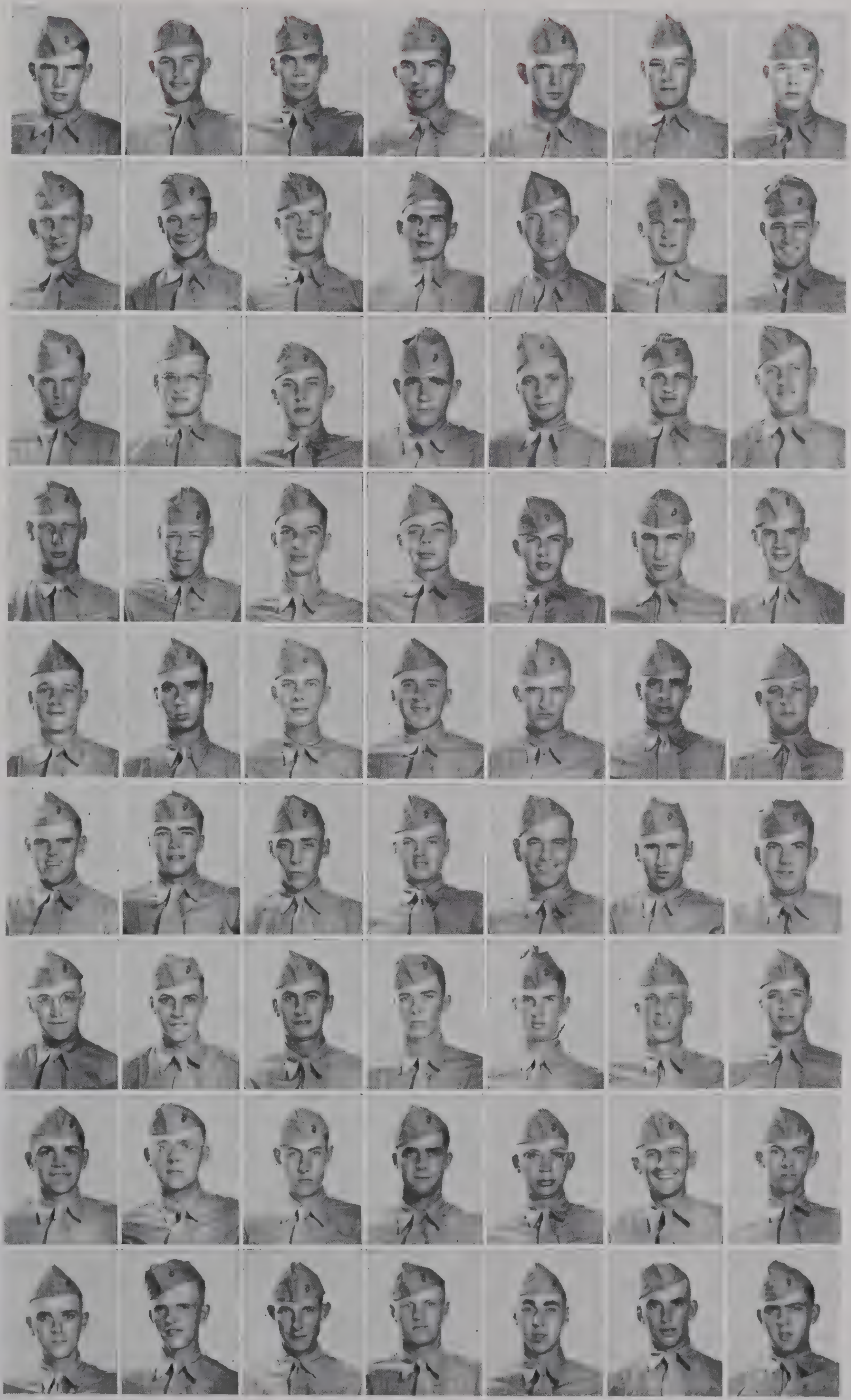
J. A. RULEY
Staff Sergeant
Drill Instructor



A. J. ALTIERI, JR.
Corporal
Drill Instructor

Second Battalion

Men of the 2nd Battalion practice close order drill



PLATOON 92

SECOND BATTALION

Privates First Class

FIRST ROW:
AMMONS, Roy W.
BELCHER, Frank E.
BELCHER, Courtney G.
BUYALOS, John J.
CARRAWAY, James O.
CLARY, Fred D., Jr.
ELDER, Robert G.

SECOND ROW:
FRAZIER, William R.
GATES, Thomas N.
GILES, Royce R.
HARRIS, George B., Jr.
HAYES, Floyd L.
HOUCHINS, Bobby L.
JAMES, William C.

THIRD ROW:
LANDERS, Ernest C.
PAYNE, Melvin R.
RUSNAK, Raymond P.
SANFORD, Alvin K.
SMITH, Anthony W.
SPAIN, Kenneth G.

Privates
ANDERSEN, Carl E.

FOURTH ROW:
ANDERSON, Richard H.
BARRON, Paul E.
BELTON, Richard P.
BLACK, Walter F., Jr.
BROOKS, Roger D.
BROTHERS, Edward C.
BROWNELL, Richard L.

FIFTH ROW:
BRUSO, William F.
CARIGLIA, Anthony P.
DUFRESNE, Richard A.
FAHEY, Robert F.
FALLSTROM, Raymond S., Jr.
GOODROW, Charles J., Jr.
HANCOCK, Lawrence T.

SIXTH ROW:
HORGAN, Walter E.
HOWLAND, Charles P.
HULTBERG, Edward E.
JILLSON, Harold H., Jr.
KWEDER, William G.
LaBOSSIERE, Donald R.
LANIER, Joe C.

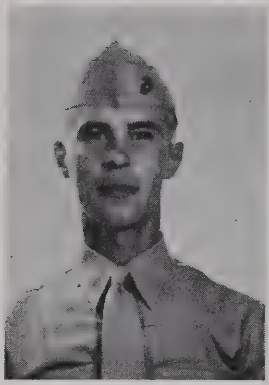
SEVENTH ROW:
LAPIERRE, Norman P.
LeBLANC, Roger J.
MANGAUDIS, Robert R.
McKEOGH, William R., Jr.
MONIGLE, Glen W.
NORRMAN, John H.
O'CONNOR, James E.

EIGHTH ROW:
PILAT, Frèderick J.
RADULA, Robert R.
RAMM, Kenneth B.
ROYSTER, Robert D.
SANDY, James R.
SHARPE, Robert E.
SHARPE, Leonard V.

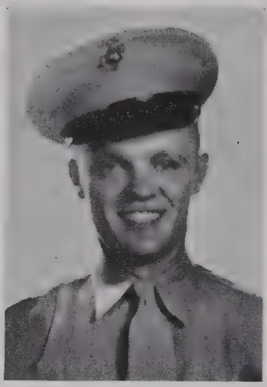
NINTH ROW:
SHEA, Emmett A.
SMITH, Owen H.
SOKOL, Charles F., Jr.
STONEBACK, Elmer F.
SULMINSKI, Paul J.
WEBSTER, Harlan J.
WROBEL, Henry J.

96 PLATOON

Second Battalion

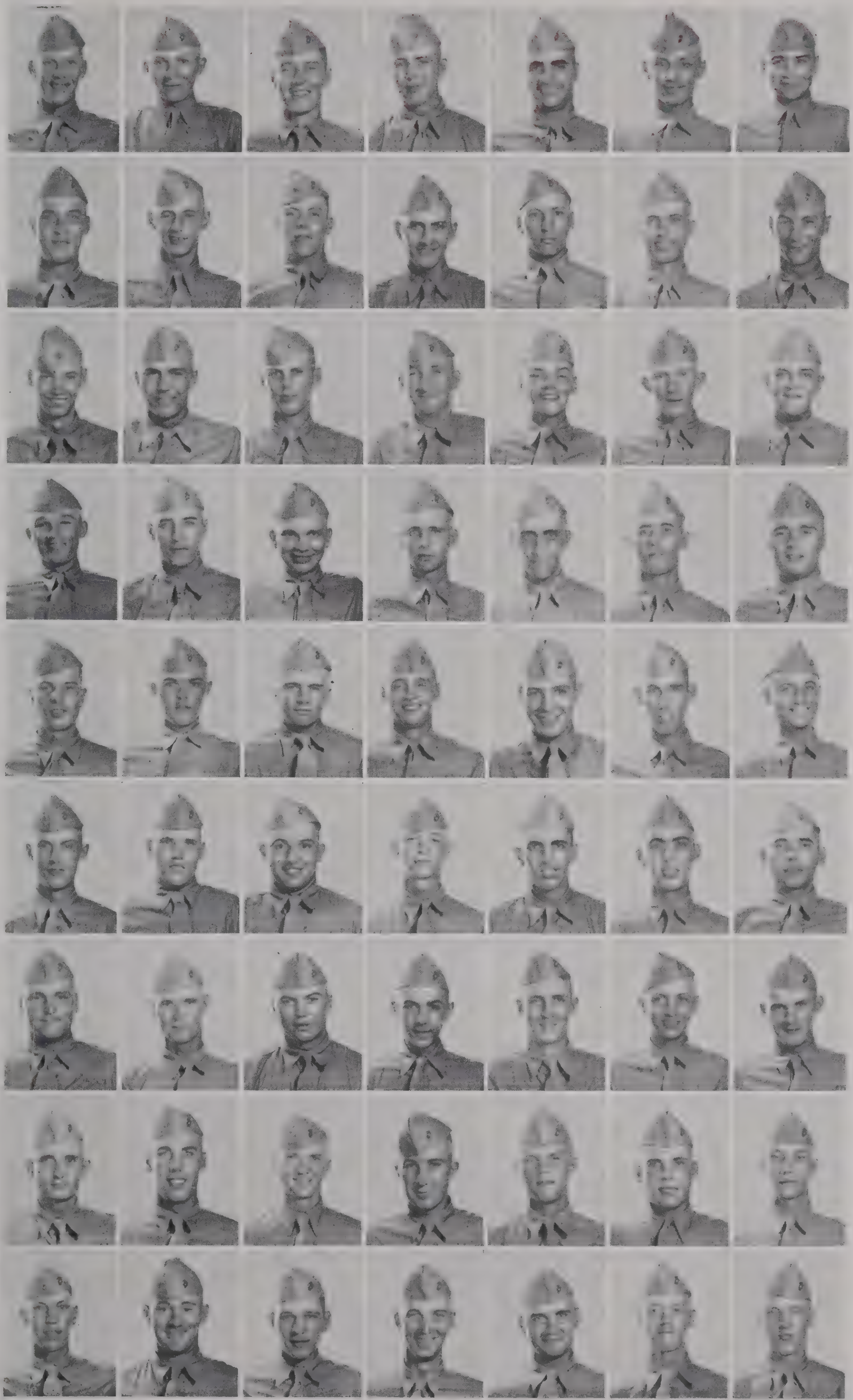


G. R. POLYAK
Sergeant
Drill Instructor



J. H. NORKY
Private First Class
Drill Instructor

Grabbing a few minutes to read some more in that "Guide book for Marines"



PLATOON 96

SECOND BATTALION

FIRST ROW:

Privates First Class

GOSNELL, Richard R.
NEWMAN, Edwin S.
O'NEILL, Joseph W.

Privates

BAGG, Charles S.
BASILIKO, Arthur
BELFIELD, William E.
BLACKWELL, William H.

SECOND ROW:

CARROLL, Patrick K.
CHAPMAN, Lyon J.
CHASTAIN, Dewey R.
FERRARI, Peter A., Jr.
FISCHER, Irving H.
FLEENER, Carroll P.
FONES, William R.

THIRD ROW:

FORTNERY, Parker F.
FOWLER, James E., Jr.
HOWERTON, Edward T.
JACKSON, George M.
JOHNSON, Robert G.
JONES, Mac B.
KIBLINGER, Charles W.

FOURTH ROW:

KORSCHEN, George J.
KUCH, Rollin E.
LAPKIEWICZ, Henry G.
LEE, Robert A.
LoMONACO, Vincent J.
MAIDEN, John E.
MANNING, Andrew B.

FIFTH ROW:

McCLOUGHAN, Donald C., Jr.
McGHEE, Robert R.
McGLATHERY, William D.
MILLER, Allen R.
NATALE, Alfred J.
NEIDENBACH, Edward M.
NUNGESSER, Eugene

SIXTH ROW:

PARRY, Robert W.
PIPER, William C.
PIROLLI, Albert M.
POSEY, Thomas E.
QUATTRONE, John R.
REIN, Leonard A.
RIGAU, Carlos J.

SEVENTH ROW:

ROACH, James W.
ROBERTS, Leslie E.
ROSEBERRY, Warren K.
ROUTZAHN, Richard L.
SCHRAWDER, Laurence O.
SHINN, Robert V., Jr.
SMITH, Ralph F., Jr.

EIGHTH ROW:

SMITH, Dever W., Jr.
SMITH, Halsey W.
SOUDER, Ralph W., Jr.
STEELE, Robert S.
SWIFT, David A.
SYDNOR, John B.
TANGRADI, Anthony D.

NINTH ROW:

TAYLOR, John M.
THOMAS, Alfred L., Jr.
TRANTAS, Petro G.
WALSH, Joseph E.
WEARSHING, William G., Jr.
WELTZ, Robert D.
WILLARD, Hugh C., Jr.

1950